

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 138

18 July 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Public Criticizes Nevada Nuclear Test [Turkatenko]	AA	1
Disarmament Group Ends Debate on Space Arms [Shishlo]	AA	1
Reportage on International Scientists Work	AA	2
Forum Issues Declaration [PRAVDA 16 Jul]	AA	2
IZVESTIYA Report From Kazakhstan [Chernenko, 16 Jul]	AA	4
Comparison of Gorbachev Meeting With Scientists	AA	6
LATE REPORT: CDE Delegate Notes 'Major Breakthrough' [Vukolov]	AA	8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Activities, Comment Surrounding Goodwill Games	CC	1
Nixon at U.S. Reception	CC	1
Weinberger Stance Discussed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jul]	CC	1
Zorin Commentary		
UN Aide Khlestov Cited on Work of IAEA [IZVESTIYA 8 Jul]	CC	3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan, Pakistani Prime Minister Discuss Aid	A	1
PRAVDA Reports Further on 'F-19' Aircraft Crash [Sukhoy, 16 Jul]	A	1
U.S. Development of 'Insertable' Warheads Condemned [Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jul]	A	2
Weinberger Expresses Support for 'Terrorists'	A	3
Zorin Views U.S. Stance on Arms Measures	A	4
U.S. Businessmen Begin Negotiations in Moscow	A	4
U.S. Economy Resembles 'Man Lame in Both Legs'	A	5
Mercenaries Said To Train at Alabama School	A	5
Murakhovskiy Receives U.S. Newspaper Editor	A	6

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Reports Zhao Ziyang Arrival in Greece [11 Jul]	B	1
IZVESTIYA Reports Talks [12 Jul]	B	1
TASS Notes Zhao's Arrival in Turkey, Spain	B	1
Arrival in Turkey	B	1
Talks in Spain	B	1
IZVESTIYA Cites PRC Paper on Sino-Japanese War [12 Jul]	B	2

NORTHEAST ASIA

CPSU'S Yeltsin Greet Ulaanbaatar Leaders [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Jul]	C	1
KYODO Cited on Alleged U.S. Arms Plan in Area [IZVESTIYA 12 Jul]	C	1
Joint Communique Issued With Japanese Traders	C	2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ryzhkov Delegation's SRV Activities Reviewed [PRAVDA 17 Jul]	E 1
Mourning Activities for SRV's Le Duan Chronicled	E 3
Zaykov, Medvedev Attend Meeting	E 3
Message to Solidarity Group	E 3
Moscow Party Committee Condolence	E 3
Amity Group Leader Mourns	E 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Dobrynin Criticism of FRG Foreign Policy Noted [Hamburg DPA]	G 1
Zholkver Views Results of Shevardnadze UK Visit	G 1
Comparison of Shevardnadze-Howe Meetings	G 2
Comparison of Shevardnadze London Press Conference	G 2
Correspondent Views UK Disarmament Policy [Krivopalov in PRAVDA 13 Jul]	G 2
Lomeyko Relays Gorbachev Message to Belgium	G 4
IZVESTIYA Reports Mitterrand 10 July Departure [12 Jul]	G 4
Article Considers Mitterrand Visit, Repercussions	G 5
[Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 13 Jul]	G 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on Mali President's Visit	J 1
Talks With Gromyko 14 July [IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]	J 1
Converses With Gorbachev 18 July	J 3
Gromyko, Dobrynin Sign Documents	J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Satellite Link Program from Nicaragua Aired	K 1
Tinoco Condemns Escalating U.S. 'Interference'	K 1
Wheelock Discusses U.S. Moves Against Nicaragua	K 1
7th Anniversary of Sandinist Revolution Marked	K 2
Balaguer Elected President in Dominican Republic	K 2
Chilean Communists View Recent General Strike	K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further on Aftermath of Chernobyl Accident	R 1
Evacuees To Receive Houses	R 1
New Work Routine	R 1
[Ignatyev, Odinetz in PRAVDA 17 Jul]	
Sensor Package Dropped Into Core	R 4
[Ignatyev, Odinetz in PRAVDA 14 Jul]	
Army Units' Aktiv Session	*R 5
[Polyakov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Jul]	
PRAVDA Reviews Last Volume of Working Class History	R 6
[Yanovskiy, 30 Jul]	
Resolution of Ukrainian CP Plenum Published	R 9
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 12 Jul]	
Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum Reported	R 12
[Arakelyan in PRAVDA 14 Jul]	

Kabasin Attends Kamchatko Party Obkom Plenum
[PRAVDA 16 Jul]

R 13

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Criticizes Delays in Hay Harvesting
[Gavrichkin 3 Jul]

T 1

Early July Weather, Crop Status Reported
[Malikova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Jul]

T 2

Media on Agricultural Developments for 14-15 July
Briefs: Uzbek-Kazakh Agriculture

T 3

T 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Deputy Defense Minister on Military Education
[Kalmykov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Jul]

V 1

U.S. PUBLIC CRITICIZES NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

LD172216 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Another Nuclear Test in Nevada" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Another test of nuclear weapons with a yield from 20 to 150 kilotons was conducted at the test site in Nevada today. This is the 14th [as received] test conducted by the USA since the Soviet Union announced on August 6, 1985 a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. This confirms the United States adherence to the nuclear arms race. Ignoring the Soviet Union's call for joining in the moratorium and protests of the public in all countries and in the United States itself, refusing to heed the warning of specialists who point out that this race leads to the escalation of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the administration arrogantly declares its intention to continue the program of nuclear testing.

This was stated by representatives of the White House and the Department of State before the new explosion in Nevada. Their pronouncements confirmed again that the USA has no wish to heed the voice of reason, to join in the Soviet moratorium and show without delay a constructive approach to the question of concluding a treaty on a comprehensive test ban. An end to all test of nuclear weapons would contradict the interests of the United States security, said a spokesman for the Department of State.

Prominent American specialists declare against such assertions. Among them are former Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, diplomat and historian George Kennan, authoritative experts in the sphere of arms control Gerard Smith and Paul Warnke, retired admirals Gene Larocque and Eugene Carrol, and such mass American public organizations as the Union of Concerned Scientist, Women Strike for Peace and many others, a great number of U.S. congressmen. They warn that the upgrading of existing types of nuclear arms and development of new ones undermines international security, and, hence, the United States security.

Sane politicians and public leaders, and experts are unanimous in the opinion that particular danger for entire humanity, including the United States itself, is posed by "star wars" program worked out by the United States which envisages the emplacement in space of arms systems based on the principle of the use of nuclear energy. Nevertheless, the components of these systems have already been tested more than once at the range in Nevada. Many people in the USA also point to the fact that no one can guarantee that the computers which become ever more complicated and which are used for controlling the latest arms systems will not make an error. Those who know contemporary technology are aware of the fact that it cannot function ideally. This is recognized, for instance, by former astronaut, participant in the flight to the moon Michael Collins.

Nevertheless the administration, as the latest explosion in Nevada shows, is winding up the clock of atomic death. Time is running out and less and less opportunities remain for taking joint radical and effective measures to curb the arms race.

DISARMAMENT GROUP ENDS DEBATE ON SPACE ARMS

LD171940 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reporting:

Everything should be done to prevent weapons from making their way to outer space.

This is the manifest wish of an overwhelming majority of members of the international community, as evidenced by the debate in the Special Committee for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament. The committee has completed the discussion of the existing agreements on outer space.

Representatives of socialist states, neutral and nonaligned countries came out in favor of preserving and strengthening the peaceful status of outer space. In their speeches they made note of the important and the timely character of the existing agreements, primarily, the Soviet-American ABM treaty. It was also emphasized that the existing norms of international law were clearly insufficient for putting up a stout barrier in the way of the militarization of space. The speakers also pointed out to the need for drafting new multilateral agreements that could effectively block off all possible ways for projecting the arms race to space.

Statements made by the U.S. delegation which in essence expressed opposition to the strengthening of the regime of peaceful uses of outer space under international law were in a sharp contrast with the opinion of a majority of delegates. The reason for such a stand is obvious -- the conclusion of new multilateral agreements on space would emphatically underscore the illegal character of the U.S. "star wars" plans.

Moreover, instead of discussing the question of preventing an arms race in space U.S. representatives tried hard to make the committee discuss the question of control over its militarization. Such a stand, as delegates of neutral and nonaligned countries rightfully noted, comes as a direct violation of the status of the special committee reflected in its very name.

Representatives of Algeria, Venezuela, India, Mexico, Sri Lanka and other countries rejected U.S. attempts at preserving loopholes for putting weapons in outer space. They emphasized the need of transferring the talks on space into the practical plane with the aim of drafting concrete agreements on the prevention of the militarization of space.

The demands for preventing the emplacement of weapons in space were also made at the plenary meeting of the conference today. All efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons on earth will be doomed to failure if they are not supplemented by relevant agreements on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, said Herald Hinteregger, secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria.

The delegation of Canada, too, came out in favor of imparting a practical character to the discussions at the conference of questions of preventing an arms race in space.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS' WORK

Forum Issues Declaration

PM171009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

["Declaration of the Participants in the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Gathered in Moscow at the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, we had the opportunity informally to discuss the key problems of our time -- the nuclear arms race and the improvement of new types of nuclear weapons that lead to a decrease in nuclear stability.

In the course of an open discussion, scientists from various fields of study were able to air their views about the serious problems engendered by nuclear weapons and about practical steps to improve the situation.

We have to face a simple, inexorable fact: Human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. The most sophisticated technological systems can fail unexpectedly with catastrophic consequences. The recent tragic events with the Challenger and at Chernobyl have emphatically pointed this out.

In order to reduce the risk of nuclear war, active steps are necessary. We are convinced that the first step along this path could be a verifiable comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. Since the aim of the tests is the development [razrabotka] of new weapon systems this ban would curb the nuclear arms race. In the longer term, a verifiable [poddayushcheyesya proverke] comprehensive test ban would mean a step toward the destruction of all nuclear arsenals. This would mark a resolute breakthrough toward confidence building, the triumph of common sense, and open international intercourse.

To achieve this aim a new way of thinking is needed. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is the most important manifestation of this new way of thinking that has opened up unique opportunities for achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban. We hope that the United States will, in turn, adopt the same decision on a moratorium. We hope that the Soviet Government will deem it possible to extend the moratorium. We also hope that the moratorium as well as other initiatives aimed at lowering the risk of nuclear war will be joined by all nuclear powers in all parts of the world.

As for the problem of verifying a comprehensive nuclear test ban, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology together with jointly observed international procedures, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya], will ensure a high level of confidence that tests are not being carried out any longer. This confidence will be further strengthened if international scientific cooperation is further developed.

Our forum welcomes the agreement concluded between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council in accordance with which U.S. and Soviet scientists have installed seismic equipment on Soviet territory near Semipalatinsk. This initiative provides clear evidence of the feasibility of the joint verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear test ban. We call for further joint initiatives and the involvement of other participants.

We appeal to the leaders of all nuclear powers and in particular the Soviet Union and the United States to strive for an agreement on banning all nuclear tests.

We also ask the UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar to use his great authority to promote the solution of this task which, in the forum's view, is of exceptional importance for all the world's countries.

We are convinced that the security of all mankind, just like the immediate security of the Soviet Union and the United States would be substantially consolidated if a comprehensive nuclear test ban were achieved. We also hope that in the longer term a verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban could lead to the complete destruction of nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction.

IZVESTIYA Report from Kazakhstan

PM180915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article for IZVESTIYA by special correspondents V. Itkin and L. Chernenko: "Compromise Moves: Reportage From the Region of the Soviet-U.S. Experiment on Monitoring a Nuclear Test Ban"]

[Text] It is quiet underground, according to the seismogram signed by more than 10 leading Soviet and U.S. scientists taking part in the joint research on monitoring abstention from conducting nuclear tests.

There is a mountainside overgrown with pines. The orange cylindrical seismometers are placed on a rocky terrace. A network of wires runs from them. Metal cases containing instruments stand open on the grass. Alongside stand batteries like bright cubes. Prof James Bruin of the University of California in San Diego, and Igor Leonovich Nersesov, corresponding member of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, are discussing where the next site should be. Meanwhile, engineers tune the equipment of the various instruments. Technician David (Karrel) and his Soviet colleague understand one another without words -- specialists have their own language of formulas and diagrams. The drum of the register rotates and the magnetic tape moves in the cassettes. A clearing with bright boxes, people on the grass -- it is like some strange picnic. And, indeed, for the scientists such work is like a holiday, a real celebration. A celebration of trust and mutual understanding. The U.S. researchers have not only brought their scientific interests here but also their social and civic stances. They are all active supporters of a nuclear test ban.

Their struggle has brought real results.

"An accord has been reached between U.S. and Soviet scientists on joint research in the sphere of the method of monitoring nuclear tests," said Igor Leonovich Nersesov, chief of the seismology laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute. "In accordance with this agreement seismic recording centers, equipped with highly sensitive instruments, will be located in Kazakhstan and Nevada. At those centers U.S. and Soviet scientists will conduct joint research aimed at further improving the methods of seismic monitoring."

Therefore, equipment has been installed near Karkaralinsk and test observations and the initial recording are being made. Five An-2 aircraft were needed to bring the equipment here. Now it has been installed and is already working -- registering the tremor of distant earthquakes and the slightest movement of the earth.

"For seismic research this place is ideal -- the noise level is low with outcrops of rock on the surface that reliably relay vibrations," believes U.S. geologist Paul Baldwin.

Tom Cochran, chief geophysicist in charge of seismographs of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, unrolled the first seismogram as though it were a priceless scroll. Authenticated by the signatures of Soviet and U.S. specialists, this is not merely a scientific document but a political document as well. Tom Cochran held it up as a symbol of hope from the rostrum of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, where he flew straight from the experiment site in Kazakhstan.

"The journey from California to Karkaralinsk is a long one. But we made that journey for the sake of important work. The path to the banning of nuclear tests is no easy one, either, but it must be begun for the sake of the future," Tom Cochran said. "Much promising work has successfully begun in Kazakhstan."

"Because of limited resources and numbers of specialists we will not be able to set up seismic stations simultaneously in the United States and the USSR. For that reason we were generously allowed to begin by installing such stations in the Soviet Union. Soviet and U.S. scientists have found complete mutual understanding in their joint work. I would like such mutual understanding to be achieved in politics, too. Like most Americans I hope that the U.S. Administration will join in the moratorium on nuclear explosions, to which the Soviet Union committed itself unilaterally almost 1 year ago. The experiment we are conducting in the Semipalatinsk region will provide clear and objective confirmation of this."

T. Cochran, along with other representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, took part in a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. At that meeting the U.S. scientist stated: "I believe that we have completely demolished the arguments put forward by the White House that an all-embracing nuclear test ban treaty is impossible and is not fully verifiable."

"By our work we want to create the best conditions for resolving the problem of banning nuclear weapons and the problem of disarmament," Prof James Bruin of the University of California at San Diego told TASS correspondents. "Our task now is to ensure that the experiment is carried out correctly and produces objective and reliable information. This information is to be used in the interests of disarmament."

"I would like to do everything possible to ensure that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States improve," James Bruin stressed in particular. This is his position as a citizen, a scientist, and a father of four.

"In the experiment zone the scientists are now deciding where the boreholes will be sunk," Igor Leonovich Narsesov said. "In these boreholes permanent equipment will be mounted for seismic recordings. The research program is designed to take 1 year. Sites are being selected for a further two seismic stations to be located. All the information obtained as a result of these observations will be processed and used jointly."

Thus, an important new move has been made by the Soviet Union in the sphere of monitoring the cessation of nuclear tests. The Americans have been given an opportunity to "record" the moratorium. They have been allowed to enter the inner sanctum -- the region adjoining the Soviet test range near Semipalatinsk. Seismic equipment labelled "Made in the U.S.A." has already been installed and is at work there. But will Soviet scientists be given a similar opportunity in Nevada?

"In August the selection of sites for the installation of seismic stations in Nevada will begin," Prof Charles Archambault of the University of Colorado says. "Then Soviet specialists will arrive here. This may take place in the fall."

"U.S. equipment whose potential we know, will be used for the research. This will increase the degree of confidence in the information obtained. It is true that some circles of the government bureaucracy consider our project absurd. But the U.S. scientific community supports it. I have sent letters to many well-known U.S. scientists," Professor Archambault continued, "in an attempt to interest them in our project. Many have already telephoned me and offered every assistance in implementing it. Joint work with our colleagues from the USSR will be useful to us. After all, we know that the potential of Soviet science in these spheres of knowledge is very great."

During our conversation with Professor Archambault we asked his opinion on President Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." [paragraph continues]

"It is not new arms programs that our country needs to launch," the U.S. scientist said, "but an arms control program. The Soviet-U.S. experiment is a promising move in that direction."

When talking about a nuclear test ban the West often complains about the complexity of verification [kontrol]. Nevertheless, in the specialists' opinion, all the necessary technical facilities are now available. Even national seismic stations can establish an accurate picture of all the changes taking place in the earth's crust. The Soviet-U.S. experiment offers new opportunities envisaging joint observations directly on the two countries' territories. This is yet another important instrument for trust.

The Soviet moratorium has been in force for almost 1 year. The Americans can now "record" it directly themselves in the Semipalatinsk region. It is quiet here: the echo of distant earth tremors, the lapping of the waves on the lake, the wind stirring the tree tops, even footsteps on forest paths -- this is all that the highly sensitive U.S. instruments are detecting. They are recording the "music" of the moratorium.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV MEETING WITH SCIENTISTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 July carries in its first edition on page 1 a report on the discussion by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with a group of scientists. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban," has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line twelve, reads in PRAVDA: Of the USSR; P.N. Fedoseyev and Ye.P. Velikhov (correcting typo in Fedoseyev's name);

Page AA 2, paragraph eight, lines one through five read in PRAVDA: in Kamachotka was recorded in Norway a few years ago. It also shows the reading produced by a small nuclear explosion (500 tons) which was carried out at the same time at a distance of approximately 2,000 km from the apparatus. It illustrates that with the aid of such equipment it is possible to record even the most (rewording);

Page AA 3, first paragraph, lines five and six in PRAVDA read: creation of new nuclear weapons means [sredstv] which destabilize the (rewording, supplying vernacular);

Page AA 4, first paragraph reads in PRAVDA: catastrophe at Chernobyl. It could lead to the development of a program which would be of great benefit to whole generations of people. (rewording);

Paragraph six, line three in PRAVDA reads: received the first seismograms from Karkalinsk, which (subbing "seismograms" for "seismographs");

Paragraph seven, line one in PRAVDA reads: agree to the most extensive forms of verification [kontrol], indeed any form of verification -- both national and (rewording);

Paragraph eight, line one in PRAVDA reads: it appears that without the doing of the political leadership -- well, to tell the truth, not without, nothing happens without its doing -- this work has (rewording);

Paragraph nine, line two reads in PRAVDA: impossible and does not lend itself to full-scale verification [kontrol]. (rewording);

III. 18 Jul 86

AA 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Last paragraph reads in PRAVDA: and U.S. scientists can be described as absolutely fantastic. (rewording);

Page AA 5, first paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: difficult for us to reciprocate in equal measure when the Soviet (rewording);

Paragraph three line two in PRAVDA reads: I do not know who will outstrip whom, that is unknown (rewording);

Same paragraph, lines five and six in PRAVDA read: do not notice what damage is being done to people's souls. It is a (rewording);

Page AA 6, paragraph seven reads in PRAVDA: A.P. Aleksandrov: There was consensus on the importance of the unilateral suspension of tests by the Soviet Union and although it was described variously as a first step, a most important step -- these were just nuances of one the same opinion, namely that the unilateral of (picking up at line three, rewording);

Page AA 8, paragraph four, lines three through five read in PRAVDA: position is negative. In the past, the problem of verification [kontrol] was put forward as an argument "against." (rewording);

Paragraph five, lines five and six reads in PRAVDA: utopia, because in this world, it seems, (subbing "this" for "such a");

Paragraph seven, line eight in PRAVDA reads: program is a recent and convincing example (subbing "recent" for "vivid");

Page AA 9, paragraph five in PRVADA reads: The question arises, well, what is going on? Who has taken away the capacity to understand the realities of the present-day world, of the nuclear missile and space age? God, perhaps?

Page AA 10, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA ends: in the world. (applause)
(adding applause annotation).

LATE REPORT: CDE DELEGATE NOTES 'MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH'

LD181234 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Stockholm July 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov

The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe closed its session in the Swedish capital today. Addressing the closing sitting, Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, said that a major breakthrough was achieved at the conference over the past days. One of the biggest difficulties that for long stood in the way of advancement -- the problem of notification about air force exercises -- was untangled.

The socialist countries have always favoured notification about all major exercises involving the air force -- the strike branch of the armed services. The NATO countries, however, rejected altogether the idea of notification about air force exercises. A keen struggle was long under way at the conference between these two diametrically opposite views of the sides. A compromise was found on the basis of establishing air force sublevel within the framework of the notification about exercises of ground troops, starting from which important information on air force exercises would be provided. Many countries were engaged in the search for the compromise. According to experts, the agreement covered practically 90 percent of the entire air force activity in Europe, including that considered most dangerous from the viewpoint of a sudden attack. A substantial common basis also became visible on the question of ground troops exercises, said the Soviet representative. It was agreed in the past days that notification should cover the exercises of the ground troops conducted jointly with elements of the air force, navy amphibious and air-borne troops. It remained to agree on the parameters of notification. The socialist countries met halfway the wishes of many nations -- NATO, and neutral ones -- that the threshold of notification be lowered, by suggesting that they cover the exercises involving 18,000 men.

The NATO countries expressed their readiness to raise the numerical level of notification, but no concrete proposals as yet followed. With a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions in restricting the scale of military exercises, the socialist countries expressed their readiness to take as a basis the proposals advanced by the neutral and the non-aligned nations. These proposals were making it possible to curb the scope of military exercises in Europe, which, as the example of some NATO exercises showed, were sometimes hard to distinguish from the deployment of troops for starting armed actions. The verification problem, Grinevskiy said, was of prime importance for the socialist countries. "We want to be firmly convinced that the agreements we conclude are strictly complied with by all. That is why we insist that agreements on confidence-building measures be secured by effective and adequate verification." Relying on the proposals advanced in Budapest, the socialist countries were ready to endorse an agreement to the effect that the participating states conduct on-site inspections over confidence-building measures in the process of monitoring the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments. It was also necessary to bring to the end the elaboration of the agreement that would specify and impart effectiveness to the principle of non-use of force.

Reaching an essential agreement in Stockholm, the Soviet representative concluded, would be possible only on the basis of compromise. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that "it is high time that all participants in the conference display responsibility and flexibility. Only serious reciprocal concessions on the basis of equality and equal security can ensure success." Needed for that, naturally, was the goodwill on the part of all participants in the conference. Some delegations, regrettably, were in no hurry so far to display it.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENT SURROUNDING GOODWILL GAMES

Nixon at U.S. Reception

LD131636 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 13 TASS -- The United States Ambassador in the USSR Arthur Hartman held a reception at his residence today in honour of the Goodwill Games that are under way in Moscow with the participation of sportsmen from 76 countries.

The guests included sportsmen taking part in the competitions, staff members of the U.S. Embassy, officials of the USSR State Committee for Sport and Officials of the TBS Television Company who are one of the organisers of the games.

Also present at the reception was the former President of the United States Richard Nixon who is staying in Moscow on a private visit.

Weinberger Stance Discussed

PM131840 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Single Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Who is Raising Barriers"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jul -- The Pentagon's decision to ban several U.S. sportsmen who are serving in the Armed Forces from participating in the Goodwill Games has been assessed by representatives of sports circles and the mass news media in the United States as an undisguised attempt at sabotage. Announcing this decision, a spokesman of the U.S. military department claimed that "current regulations of the U.S. Department of Defense prohibit participation by military or civilian personnel in any activity which is either definitely political by nature or is aimed at producing certain advantages or benefits to any department or commercial interest."

It is, however, perfectly obvious that this "explanation" -- if one may use the expression -- is totally transparent. According to Lesley King, spokesperson of the American Amateur Boxing Federation, they "were taken unawares" by this decision. After all, in her words, the Federation has never before encountered any problems in obtaining permission for servicemen on the team to travel for contests in Moscow. Moreover, as L. King stressed, the last such trip took place no earlier than January of this year.

But now the artificial barriers across the sportsmen's path to Moscow were raised by none other than the U.S. Secretary of Defense. In the words of the military department's spokesman, C. Weinberger "feels that he cannot approve the participation since he has serious questions and doubts." To judge by the revelations made by the Pentagon spokesman, Weinberger's "subject of concern" is "the form of this event's organization, those who intend to compete, and the events connected with the Games." The Pentagon is also "concerned" that sportsmen serving in the Armed Forces "could become objects of exploitation for political purposes."

This department's inveterate habit of looking at any event, even at sports events, through the prism of confrontation, encounters no understanding among the U.S. public. Don Hull, reserve army colonel who heads the American and the International Amateur Boxing Federation, expressed regret in connection with this action which he described as "incorrect from the viewpoint of morals and the Constitution." In his words, "if this is Weinberger's decision, he is acting as shortsightedly as Jimmy Carter in 1980."

TBS-TV, which participated actively in preparations for the holding of the Goodwill Games, demanded a review of this decision. "There is a long-standing tradition of U.S.-Soviet boxing matches," the statement distributed by one of the television company's spokesmen stresses. "This tradition is placed in jeopardy by the decisions made by the U.S. Department of Defense."

Zorin Commentary

LD130218 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] I think many Americans have had a chance these past few days to watch television reports from the Goodwill Games in Moscow. These are big competitions which have brought together, after a break of nearly 10 years, outstanding athletes of the United States and the Soviet Union and have become a noticeable event, not only in sports but in the area of cultural ties between the nations.

But some Washington officials do not like the games. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said these friendly contests of athletes were a threat to the national security of his country, and for this reason he banned a group of American athletes from going to Moscow. The leader of the American and International Amateur Boxing Federations, retired Colonel Don Hull, has called this decision by Mr Weinberger as a challenge to morals and to the American Constitution. Having learned about Caspar Weinberger's decision, I recalled how, before the summit of our two countries' leaders last November, he released his letter to President Reagan, the purpose of which was to wreck the Geneva summit. In Geneva at the time I saw for myself the widespread indignation that was evoked there, including among the Americans, by Mr Weinberger's provocation. Apparently this time, Mr Weinberger does not like the sports competitions at the Goodwill Games in Moscow. The reason is clear. These past few days I had occasion to meet a group of American athletes taking part in the track and field events. All of them were in Moscow for the first time. They told me about their numerous meetings with Soviet people in Moscow; they spoke about Muscovites as well-wishing people who are hospitable, well dressed, and in fine spirits, and who warmly welcomed the guests from America. During this conversation some of the American athletes returned to the same topic. They had pictured Russians differently. They had come to Moscow with many misgivings which seemed ludicrous to them now, and they felt ashamed. The image of Russia and the Russians depicted by the U.S. media and Hollywood films had nothing to do with what they had seen in Moscow. That was the unanimous conclusion of all the young Americans I have talked to these past few days. The expansion of contacts between citizens of our two countries -- trips by Americans to the Soviet Union, their meetings with Soviet people when they learn about our people's thoughts, sentiments, and aspirations -- threaten to bury the myth about the Soviet peril cultivated in the United States. That was why Mr Weinberger and his Pentagon colleagues are so worried. At the sports arenas in Moscow these days not only athletic competitions are being held, although these competitions are wonderful and remarkable in themselves. There is a battle between the truth and the lies spread by the opponents of international cooperation. Small wonder that these competitions are called the Goodwill Games.

UN AIDE KHLESTOV CITED ON WORK OF IAEA

PM091427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with USSR UN Representative O.N. Khlestov by own correspondent N. Novikov: "Skyscraper on the Banks of the Danube" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] IZVESTIYA readers K. Ryskin Kharkov, N. Bobnev Saratov, and others enquire in their letters about the kind of organizations represented at the UN International Center in Vienna. Ambassador O.N. Khlestov, USSR permanent representative at the department of the United Nations and other international organizations in Vienna, answers readers' questions at the request of IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Austria.

Vienna -- The center opened in Vienna 23 August 1979. Vienna, together with New York and Geneva, has become a location for institutions of the United Nations and other international organizations. All told, there are more than 50 of them here, including 12 belonging to the United Nations. It is the location for the IAEA, the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the center for social development and humanitarian affairs, which are an integral part of the UN Secretariat's department of international economic social affairs, and many others.

The largest international organization represented at the Vienna center is the IAEA. The Soviet Union was one of its initiators. Our country was the first great power to ratify the IAEA Charter in February 1957. It is no exaggeration to say that virtually all the agency's useful work is carried out with the active participation of the USSR. To put it briefly, the main aim of IAEA activity is to ensure that atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes and the good of mankind. The IAEA Charter points out that the agency seeks to extend the use of atomic energy for the maintenance of peace and people's health and prosperity.

It is difficult nowadays to exaggerate the role which nuclear power is called upon to play. I am certain that many IZVESTIYA readers well remember that the world's first atomic power station was commissioned in the city of Obninsk, in the Moscow region, in the summer of 1954, and there are now 370 power reactors of various types operating in the world. The unit capacity of atomic reactors has increased during this time from 5,000 kilowatts to 1-1.5 million kilowatts and the overall capacity established in 26 countries is now over 250 million kilowatts. Atomic energy has thus now become a very large branch of power generation. At the same time this rapid growth in the world's atomic energy has made it imperative to resolve a number of important complex problems.

These include the effect of nuclear power plants upon the environment, the burial of waste, the choice of optimal fuel cycles by countries, and other issues. Many of them must be resolved through states' collective efforts. The agency here acts as a center for coordinating and concerting such efforts.

The recent accident at Chernobyl and dangerous incidents at power stations in a number of other countries confront all states with extremely important questions, questions which must be taken seriously. The USSR is proposing that a number of specific steps -- steps primarily in the area of serious cooperation within the IAEA -- be taken right now.

As people are aware, the Soviet Union has put forward a bold, large-scale initiative by proposing that the world community begin creating an international system for the safe development of atomic energy. Ensuring that nuclear power develops reliably and is safeguarded against all dangerous eventualities must become a universal international commitment on every state, both individually and jointly.

An international nuclear energy security system requires first and foremost the creation of a procedure ensuring prompt notification of accidents and malfunctions at atomic power plants whenever this is accompanied by the escape of radioactivity. A well-oiled mechanism ensuring that the swiftest possible mutual assistance is provided in dangerous situations would be an important component of an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy.

Work drafting relevant international agreements on this score is now under way within the IAEA. The June session of the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a decision on convening a special IAEA conference in Vienna this September to discuss the whole range of problems associated with an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy.

The Soviet Government's high degree of responsibility in its approach to the questions of security, which the grim nuclear space age poses to peoples, is shown by the fact that our country is constantly augmenting its efforts to completely eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere. Banning nuclear tests could be the first practical step in that direction. The Soviet Union, as is well known, has prolonged its moratorium on such tests through 6 August. The Soviet initiatives aimed at halting the buildup of nuclear armaments have been greeted with interest at the Vienna International Center.

Monitoring the use of nuclear materials and equipment to ensure conformity with the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons occupies an important place in IAEA activity.

The IAEA monitoring system or, in other words, the safeguards system is justifiably reckoned an indisputable achievement in the sphere of international law. For the very first time an agreement was reached on international monitoring on the territory of a wide range of sovereign states. Because more than 130 states are now party to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The IAEA's multifarious activity directed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons on our planet has received the widest recognition and respect in the world.

In February 1985 an agreement was signed in Vienna between the Soviet Union and the IAEA placing part of the peaceful nuclear activity in the USSR and several atomic power plants and research reactors under agency monitoring.

This agreement is already being fully applied in practice. A routine inspection of a Soviet atomic power plant recently took place. We have been notified that IAEA inspectors have already reported back to the leadership of the safeguards department on the successful fulfillment of their mission. If one is to talk about the world's response to the conclusion of a monitoring agreement between the USSR and the IAEA, it should first be stressed that it has been highly positive and uncommonly unanimous. Thus no one has been in any doubt as to the major positive significance of this voluntary action on the part of the Soviet Union as a practical measure aimed at further strengthening the system for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Our country advocates the strict development of the peaceful use of atomic energy and actively cooperates with the IAEA, which is carrying out important and responsible tasks. Such is the nature of the activity of one of the international organizations. On the whole there is much intensive work in behalf of world peace and security going on in this skyscraper on the banks of the Danube.

REAGAN, PAKISTANI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS AID

LD171641 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- Islamabad can firmly rely on U.S. military and economic aid as far as Pakistani territory remains the springboard for waging the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. This idea underlies the talks held here between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, who arrived in the United States on an official visit.

In his speech before the opening the talks, which was replete with anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan fabrications, the head of the U.S. Administration said that Pakistan was "one of our country's closest partners." He said that the United States would continue giving all possible aid to it, both economic and in modernizing the Armed Forces.

According to press reports, the White House intends to request over four billion dollars from Congress for another militarist deal with the Ziaul Haq regime. Islamabad will spend this vast sum largely on modernizing on a large-scale and increasing the offensive might of its land, naval and air forces.

The current talks are held against the backdrop of the increasing concern in the United States itself, including among U.S. lawmakers, over Islamabad's plans to produce its own nuclear bomb. It follows from an article in the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" that although Pakistan officially rejects it, cogent evidence of the militaristic thrust of its nuclear programme comes from various sources, including from the CIA. In these conditions, it becomes increasingly difficult for the Reagan administration to push through Congress bills on military and economic aid to Islamabad, "THE WASHINGTON POST" wrote.

PRAVDA REPORTS FURTHER ON 'F-19' AIRCRAFT CRASH

PM170815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "About the Crash of the 'Invisible' Aircraft"]

[Text] New York, 15 Jul -- As reported earlier, an F-19 Stealth-technology-equipped top secret fighter aircraft suffered an accident and crashed during its latest test flight in the vicinity of the Edwards U.S. Air Force base in California. The aircraft flew through the night sky like a fiery comet and crashed in the Sequoia National Park, the pride of California.

Information about the "Stealth" aircraft is extremely scant. It is known that the construction of the "invisible" aircraft was entrusted to the Lockheed company in the mid-seventies. Its estimated cost is put somewhere between \$250 million and \$1 billion. The first experimental prototype was built in 1977. Until recently it was being "taught to fly while hoodwinking radar" at the Nellis U.S. Air Force base in Nevada. It was there that the first accident of the "invisible" fighter aircraft occurred. In all there have been three accidents.

Now, it appears, "Stealth" is also mastering Californian skies. The test flights are carried out only at night, it is then that the "invisible" aircraft, according to the conception of its creators, is capable of working miracles by penetrating the most up-to-date air defenses without being noticed. On this occasion no miracle happened.

U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF 'INSERTABLE' WARHEADS CONDEMNED

PM171517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev article under the rubric "United States -- the Bulwark of Militarism": "Why Does the Dragon Need False Teeth?"]

[Text] There is a flurry of activity in the U.S. militarists' camp. Hawks of every stripe, sensing which way the wind is blowing, have jointly embarked on the elaboration of "ideas" aimed at wiping out what is left of detente. One group is advocating "burying" the SALT II treaty, proposing that every possible quantitative limit imposed by this document on strategic offensive arms should be violated at the earliest opportunity. Others are actively undermining the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems of unlimited duration which serves as the basis for strategic offensive arms accords. A third group goes even further, proposing that the whole system of treaties which determine Soviet-American relations in such a sensitive sphere as national security should be abandoned.

In this motley assemblage of "saboteurs of detente" an independent clan has formed of people who are advocating what appears to be a purely technical idea -- the creation of so-called "insertable charges" [vstavnyye zaryady]. And they do not confine themselves to verbal exhortations. The administration is already looking into the question of the development of arms which could swiftly be converted from conventional into nuclear arms by means of "detachable," "insertable" warheads. In the opinion of the Livermore National Laboratory designers, any weapon system can be adapted to take "insertable" nuclear components. According to P. (Braun), the laboratory's chief expert (on arms control questions!) such component will find wide application in tactical weapons -- sea-launched torpedoes or ground forces' short-range missiles, for instance. And as if to corroborate this, reports have appeared in the press, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, for instance, to the effect that U.S. ground forces are already conducting experiments with a "detachable" warhead for the Lance missile; the U.S. Navy is reportedly also studying the possibility of the utilization of "similar technology for the most varied purposes."

And (J.) Miller, who heads arms development [sozdaniye] work at the laboratory goes even further; he has declared that systems suitable for conversion into nuclear systems "would make sense in very many cases" where the U.S. Armed Forces are concerned. And he cites as an example the "Midgetman" strategic ICBM which is currently being built. The idea of "insertable" warheads also has the backing of the well-known hawk R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for policy, who has discovered great "virtues" in this kind of weapon.

It would be naive to believe that all these zealous advocates of "hybrid weapons" are unaware of the danger with which these weapons are fraught. They are well aware of it. And what is more, they not only understand it but are rejoicing at the difficulties which they will produce for arms control. The selfsame (Braun) declared cynically: "Disarmament advocates will tear their hair out, I imagine."

Meanwhile, Perle argues that if the components are used on combat means "which are not sufficiently big to be taken into account in arms limitation agreements," no damage will be done, as he puts it. In other words, the nuclear dragon with false teeth has quite a few advocates.

Sober-minded politicians in the United States itself are perfectly aware of the terrible danger which would be created by such "insertable" warheads. (U. Arkin), a nuclear arms expert at the Institute for Policy Studies, described their explosive role accurately. "Let us assume that the other side detects incoming Pershings on its radar screen. [paragraph continues]

How is it to tell that they are only equipped with nonnuclear warheads?," he writes with inexorable logic. "This can lead to the immediate escalation of the conflict since the other side does not know with what warheads -- nuclear or nonnuclear -- the missiles are equipped." And P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, rightly leveled the following accusation at the U.S. Administration: "You," he said, "are trying to create yet another of those nonnuclear means which at best lead to the gradual lowering of the nuclear threshold." One can only agree with another of his statements to the effect that the administration should eliminate existing weapons rather than create new ones.

WEINBERGER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR 'TERRORISTS'

LD171728 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- High officials of the U.S. Administration and representatives of the U.S. Congress proclaimed out loud again their all-round backing for inveterate terrorists and hired murderers who, using U.S. arms, are fighting for Washington its undeclared wars against peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Kampuchea.

To express this backing for terrorists, a dinner was held in Washington on the initiative of a reactionary organisation, the American Security Council. Ringleaders of Nicaraguan contras, Afghan counter-revolutionaries, terrorists from the anti-Angolan group UNITA, Pol Pot's supporters, were invited to it. High officials, such as Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and leader of the Republican majority in the Senate Rober Dole attended it.

Addressing the gathering of bandits, Senator Dole expressed complete support for the Reagan administration's course at all-round widening of the aid, above all military aid, to those terroristic groups and assured those present of the Senate's support for this course.

The zeal of professional terrorists, many of whom have underwent training under the guidance of "instructors" from the CIA and the Pentagon's shock units, was highly assessed also by Weinberger. "Our message must remain what it has always been: We shall not abandon you", said the chief of the military department, addressing those whose hands are stained with the blood of hundreds of peaceful people, who engage in terror in lands of independent sovereign states in Central America, Africa, Asia.

At the same time, Weinberger made it plain that Washington's backing for international terrorism is inseparable from the strategy of neo-globalism based on unrestrained build up of the U.S. military potential and the increase of the Pentagon's budget. And Weinberger made no secret that the U.S. military needs funds above all for new armed ventures abroad, similar to the recent U.S. bombing of Libyan cities.

Observers note that motley terrorists arrived in Washington soon after the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, after strong pressure by the White House, had approved the appropriation of 100 million dollars to Nicaraguan contras. Other terrorists also expect lavish handouts from their American patrons. And as this gathering in the capital of the United States has shown, their expectations are not in vain.

ZORIN VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON ARMS MEASURES

LD171800 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From "The World Today program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] At a briefing for journalists which is held every day in the White House, an official spokesman of the President was asked a question as to which stage had been reached in preparing the President's reply to the letter sent to him by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that set out the latest Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles and strategic nuclear arms limitation. Although some time has passed since the Soviet leader's letter was received in Washington, the White House's official spokesman was unable to give journalists a constructive answer to that question. He said that the President's reply is still at the discussion stage: This reply will not be given straightaway; we need a lot of time to prepare it.

Unfortunately, such a position of the leaders of the Washington administration has become the norm. Up to now it has been unable to give a constructive answer to the Soviet Union's proposal on the program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons covering a period of 15 years. This proposal was put forward on 15 January of this year. But in Washington even now they are still getting by with unconstructive obscure formulas.

The same thing applies to the new, far-reaching Soviet proposals for the liquidation of chemical weapons, including measures to monitor the liquidation of enterprises that manufacture them, the immense program for the reduction of conventional armaments and the new integrated proposals recently tabled at the Geneva talks. [passage omitted]

The impression is conveyed that in the United States capital they are completely perplexed over the series of Soviet proposals that make up an all-embracing plan for an end to the arms race and the implementation of a program of far-reaching measures on disarmament. This perplexity is also reflected in the attempts to avoid replies to set questions and in the contradictory statements by the leaders of the Washington administration which come out from time to time on the banks of the Potomac.

In connection with this, international observers are drawing the conclusion that Washington has not only utterly lost the diplomatic initiative, but has also acutely weakened its political standing in the eyes of world public opinion and in its relations with its closest allies."

U.S. BUSINESSMEN BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW

LD171650 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The state of and prospects for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet organizations and American companies will be discussed by a large group of American businessmen who start their visit to the Soviet Union today.

It is expected that the representatives of the U.S. business community will conduct negotiations at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR State Committee for Agro-Industrial Complex, and other Soviet ministries and departments.

U.S. ECONOMY RESEMBLES 'MAN LAME IN BOTH LEGS'

LD170931 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- Burdened with back-breaking military spending and an enormous federal debt, the U.S. economy continues to resemble a man lame in both legs.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial facilities in the country last June were used at just 78.3 percent of capacity, which was 0.6 percent less than last May and 3.4 percent down on the average for the past 20 years.

Industrial production and consumer demand, in the meantime, continued to fall for the second consecutive month.

While budgetary funds kept flowing over to the coffers of military-industrial corporations in an unbroken stream, leading economic sectors suffered stagnation.

The steel-making capacities last June were loaded by merely 66.5 percent, a more than four percent drop from the previous month. The corresponding figure in mining was 14 percent lower than the average for the past 20 years.

Those facts are forcing changes in the administration economic predictions.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the expected GNP growth in official government forecasts will in the next few weeks be reduced from four to about 3.5 percent.

Most independent U.S. economists agree, however, that even that figure will be clearly too high. Fifty-two experts predicted during a recent survey that the U.S. GNP would grow not more than 2.5 percent this year.

U.S. SAID TO TRAIN MERCENARIES AT ALABAMA SCHOOL

LD170930 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The United States is using hired killers as tools for carrying out its hegemonistic plans, the newspaper SELSKYA ZHIZN writes today in an article on the training of such killers at a "school" in American territory.

The unobtrusive driveway leading to this school, which lies in the midst of thickets in Alabama State, is marked by a wooden post with a human skull stuck on it. An eloquent symbol, indeed. Men are taught there one thing, the art of killing people. The training is accompanied with machinegun fire and the sound of grenade and mine explosions. The mercenaries wearing camouflage overalls, shoot at targets with the word "red" inscribed on them, exercise in hand-to-hand fighting, rush at each other with wild cries to strike karate blows and learn to make and plant time bombs.

That is the way cutthroats are trained in the private school of former Green Beret Sergeant Frank Camper. This professional murder has enormous experience he gained in Vietnam and generously shares it with his charges.

Washington has its own reasons for respecting "the right" of the mercenaries to kill and stage acts of sabotage, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes.

It was with the help of hired bandits that the USA is pursuing its "doctrine of neo-globalism" or interferes in the internal affairs of states whose policy does not quite suit the White House. It were the men hired by Washington who murdered Lumumba and Cabral in Africa, Bandaranaike and Rakhman in Asia, Che Guevara and Allende in Latin America and many other prominent political figures and statesmen.

"What is then the worth of the American Administration's statements on the need to combat 'international terrorism'?" the newspaper queries. "Such statements show not only Washington's hypocrisy but also the essence of its policy for which any means, however foul, are good enough if they help American ruling circles pursue their claims to world supremacy."

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES U.S. NEWSPAPER EDITOR

LD171502 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vsevolod Murakhovskiy today received editor of the newspaper "DES MOINES REGISTER" from Iowa State James Gannon, at the latter's request.

Vsevolod Murakhovskiy answered questions of the American journalist about the development of agriculture in the Soviet Union in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and possibilities for the widening of cooperation in the sphere of agro-industrial production between the USSR and the USA.

James Gannon is staying in the Soviet Union as member of a delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the invitation of the USSR Union of Journalists.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVAL IN GREECE

PM111443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In Brief"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has arrived on an official 5-day visit to Greece with the aim of further improving political and trade relations with this Mediterranean country.

IZVESTIYA Reports Talks

PM171055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan report: "Greece-China"]

[Text] Athens -- The mutual desire to develop bilateral relations was stressed by Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang in the course of official talks which have begun here.

The sides noted their common or similar positions on the main international problems and came out in favor of a peaceful political settlement of the seats of tension which exist in the world. There was also a high assessment of the efforts of the "Delhi Six" countries, of which Greece is one, to eliminate nuclear weapons and immediately end tests.

TASS NOTES ZHAO'S ARRIVAL IN TURKEY, SPAIN

Arrival in Turkey

LD171125 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Ankara July 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Chelyshev reports:

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Turkey Turgut Ozal. During the visit, which is to last six days, the two sides will discuss questions of expanding Turkish-Chinese commercial and economic relations and settle some regional problems.

Talks in Spain

LD171335 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 17 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has paid an official three-day visit to Spain. He held talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales and was received by King Juan Carlos I of Spain.

In the course of the Spanish Chinese talks the sides raised questions connected with further development of bilateral cooperation, as well as topical international problems.

Zhao Ziyang conveyed an invitation of Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, to King Juan Carlos I to pay an official visit to China. The invitation was accepted.

IZVESTIYA CITES PRC PAPER ON SINO-JAPANESE WAR

PM171053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report under the rubric "Pages of History": "Against Distortions of the Truth"]

[Text] Beijing -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a commentary on the 49th anniversary of the start of the Chinese people's national liberation war against the Japanese aggressors (1937-1944).

In July 1937, the newspaper writes, the Japanese military provoked an incident at Lugouqiao Bridge, a few kilometers south of Beijing, in order to unleash broad aggressive actions against China with a view to enslaving the whole country.

Returning once again to the question of the new edition of school textbooks, RENMIN RIBAO notes that they grossly distort the history of the Chinese people's national liberation war. Referring to international law and historical facts, the newspaper writes that the war unleashed by Japanese militarism was the state policy of Japan's ruling class, and can in no way be justified. It is the duty of the older generation, the commentary concludes, to help ensure that young people know history and learn its lessons for the sake of excluding the possibility of a new war from mankind's life.

CPSU'S YELTSIN GREETES ULAANBAATAR LEADERS

PM171423 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] On the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia, B. N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.I. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent a telegram of congratulations to (B. Altangerel), member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, and S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Ulaanbaatar Hural of People's Deputies Executive Board, which said:

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies send to you and to all Communists and working people of Ulaanbaatar cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

Muscovites, like all Soviet People, rejoice sincerely in the fraternal people's achievements under the leadership of the MPRP in all spheres of public life, to which Ulaanbaatar's working people make a significant contribution. We are confident that the fruitful cooperation between our capitals will continue to promote the further strengthening of the indissoluble Soviet-Mongolian friendship for the sake of our countries' peoples.

We wish you, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, the Hural of People's Deputies, and all inhabitants of the Mongolian capital new creative successes in socialist building and in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 19th MPRP Congress.

KYODO CITED ON ALLEGED U.S. ARMS PLANS IN AREA

PM171151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov report: "A Course Toward Superiority"]

[Text] Tokyo -- That is how the Japanese press assesses of the Pentagon plans, which have become public, to begin construction of nuclear weapon stores on the territory of eight allied countries.

According to reports which have leaked to the press about secret hearings in an American congressional subcommittee, new storehouses for nuclear munitions will be constructed in the FRG, Turkey, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, and South Korea.

As the KYODO agency writes, in all 415 underground nuclear stores will be built, including 144 in the FRG, 128 in Britain, and 36 in South Korea.

The Pentagon, the agency notes, has set a course of building up its nuclear potential outside American territory within the framework of the implementation of the new military strategy, directed against the USSR.

Its basic elements are the strengthening of the offensive might of air and naval forces as close as possible to the Soviet borders. The Japanese mass media particularly stress the Far East aspect of Washington's strategy. [paragraph continues]

Equipping the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with Tomahawk missiles, deploying F-16 fighter-bombers which carry nuclear weapons in South Korea and Japan, and modernizing carrier-borne aircraft is now to be supplemented by the nuclear dumps.

KYODO points out: Although Japanese territory does not figure on the Pentagon's "list of dumps," its role as a strategic bridgehead for American aircraft actions in the Far East is growing.

The dangerous nature of the Pentagon's desire to achieve military superiority is obvious, as is Washington's reluctance to adopt a serious, responsible approach to questions of lessening international tension. The United States responds to the Soviet nuclear test moratorium with explosions in Nevada; the U.S. response to the USSR's proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons is to develop new systems of such weapons; and to build new storehouses for them.

It seems that the United States takes only one thing seriously -- the exacerbation of tension and the undermining of any attempts to take the world away from the fatal brink.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH JAPANESE TRADERS

LD171338 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Khabarovsk July 17 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet and Japanese cooperators ended here today with the conclusion of mutually beneficial contracts. The meeting was attended by representatives of central and Far Eastern organizations of Centrosoyuz, trade and cooperative farms from the Japanese islands of Hokkaido.

Commenting on the results of the meeting president of Nisso-Boeki company Tadaomi Tachibano, executive secretary of the Hokkaido Japanese-Soviet Friendship Centre, stressed that Japanese and Soviet cooperative workers have been doing business for thirty years now. More than sixty big and small Japanese firms are partners of Soviet consumers' cooperatives and the mutually beneficial trade between them is steadily growing. Thus Nisso Boeki company, established specially for trade with the Soviet Union, concludes yearly about 70 million dollars worth of contracts.

As was pointed out at the meeting Japanese firms are interested in buying Soviet timber, sea products and commodities of consumers' cooperatives.

Most goods displayed at a special exhibition in Khabarovsk aroused the interest of businessmen from Hokkaido. They concluded deals for buying products made of Taiga plants and certain building materials. For his part, Tadaomi Tachibana expressed readiness to fill orders for various goods wanted by Soviet partners. The Association of Hokkaido Agricultural Cooperatives has got access to the Soviet market. The guests from Japan expressed confidence that cooperation between the neighbouring peoples on a regional basis is not only advantageous economically to both sides but is contributing to stronger peace and goodneighbour relations.

The meeting issued a joint communique expressing the mutual readiness of the two sides to expand business ties and perfect forms of cooperation between them.

RYZHKOV DELEGATION'S SRV ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

PM171437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Soviet Party and Government Delegation's Stay in the SRV"]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in the SRV from 13 through 15 July to attend the funeral of comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee. The delegation was comprised of A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Deputy foreign minister, and M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

The Soviet party and government delegation attended the ceremonies in connection with the demise of Comrade Le Duan. It laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

There were cordial conversations with Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; CPV Central Committee Politburo members Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Vo Chi Cong and Do Muoi, deputy chairmen of the SRV Council of Ministers; and with Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Section; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Section, and Hoang Bich Son, SRV deputy foreign minister.

The delegation conveyed profound condolences and sympathy to the CPV Central Committee, SRV State Council and Government, and the entire Vietnamese people on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people in connection with the grievous loss, the demise of Comrade Le Duan — glorious son of the Vietnamese people, prominent figure in the international communist, workers, and national liberation movement and great friend of the Soviet Union. The delegation reported that as a sign of the deep respect the Communists and all the Soviet people have for Comrade Le Duan, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have decided to perpetuate his memory in the Soviet Union.

N.I. Ryzhkov and the delegation members cordially congratulated Comrade Truong Chinh on his election to the high post of CPV Central Committee secretary and expressed firm confidence that under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party the fraternal Vietnamese people will achieve new successes in socialist building.

The SRV leaders expressed profound thanks to the Soviet leadership and to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev for sending a high-level Soviet delegation to Vietnam and for respecting the memory of Le Duan.

During the conversations both sides confirmed the strategic course of the CPSU and CPV to consistently develop and deepen Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of friendship and cooperation treaty and to comprehensively strengthen the cohesion of the entire socialist community in accordance with the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet delegation informed the Vietnamese leaders of the progress in fulfilling 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum orientated the party and the entire Soviet people toward an all-round increase in creative efforts to make full and efficient use of the socialist system's material and spiritual potential.

The Vietnamese comrades talked of the preparation for the Sixth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people's creative labor, the successes in creating the material and technical base of socialism, and the work they are doing to reliably protect the revolutionary gains. They evaluated the present stage of the SRV's socioeconomic development and talked about plans for overcoming existing shortcomings.

The SRV leaders declared their full support for the vigorous efforts by the CPSU and Soviet Government and all Soviet working people to accelerate the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development.

During the conversations there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and the two sides' joint work to implement the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and SRV and improve its quality and effectiveness.

The Soviet delegation confirmed its support for the efforts of the CPV, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and PRK [as published] to strengthen the cohesion of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in the struggle to build socialism and defend their national independence. It declared resolute support for the peace initiatives of the SRV, Lao People's Democratic Republic and PRK aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The Vietnamese leaders expressed warm gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their sincere, valuable, and effective support for and assistance to Vietnam during the struggle for national liberation and in socialist building and the defense of the motherland today.

Both sides noted that the world situation remains tense and the most important task at the moment is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, which is the danger of the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism headed by the United States. The situation in the Asian-Pacific region, whose peoples want to live in an atmosphere of stability, good-neighborliness, peace, and security, is also causing concern.

In this respect, the USSR and the SRV, together with the other fraternal peoples, are advocating the maintenance and deepening of political dialogue and a continuing quest for opportunities to limit armaments, improve the international situation, and ensure constructive cooperation among states. The socialist community countries' purposeful and persistent struggle to rid the world of the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peace and the peoples' security meets the interests of the whole of mankind.

The Vietnamese leaders stressed that the Soviet party and government delegations attendance at the ceremonies in connection with the demise of CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan is further evidence of the fraternal solidarity of the two countries' peoples. Confidence was expressed that the friendly relations between the USSR and the SRV will continue to steadily strengthen and develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The meetings and conversations took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship, complete mutual understanding and unity.

MOURNING ACTIVITIES FOR SPV'S LE DUAN CHRONICLED

Zaykov, Medvedev Attend Meeting

LD151330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A mourning meeting of Moscow working people dedicated to the memory of VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan is taking place in the Central House of the Soviet Army. In the Presidium are Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and representatives of the public's capital. Speakers are noting that the name of Le Duan, a true son of the Vietnamese people and a great friend of the Soviet Union, will deservedly occupy a worthy place in the history of the people's national-liberation movement.

Message to Solidarity Group

OW172149 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Supporting the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian Peoples has sent a message of condolence to the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian people. The message reads:

The news of the demise of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan of the CPV Central Committee. [CPV] loyal discipline of President Ho Chi Minh, international revolutionary, and great friend of the Soviet people, has caused us boundless sorrow.

Comrade Le Duan dedicated his whole life to the work of building socialism in Vietnam, to the consolidation of relations among socialist countries, and to the struggle for peace and security of other nations.

Sharing the sorrow over the great loss with you, comrades, we are convinced that the Vietnamese people will achieve new successes under the leadership of the CPV, a vanguard team which has undergone ordeals.

Loyal to Lenin's policy of peace and friendship with other nations and to the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet people will continue to side with the people of fraternal Vietnam.

Moscow Gorkum Condolence

OW142214 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Secretary Yeltsin of the Moscow Gorkum has sent the following message to Secretary Le Van Luong of the Hanoi municipal party committee:

Dear Comrade Le Van Luong: The party committee and all of the people of Moscow have learned with boundless sorrow of the death of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan of the CPV Central Committee, a great son of the Vietnamese people and a thorough Communist.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and myself, may I convey our deepest condolences to the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee, the Communists, and the people of Hanoi over this great loss.

The Communists and laboring people of Moscow will continue to worthily contribute to developing the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet Union and the SRV for the complete victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

Amity Group Leader Mourns

OW180047 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Following is the statement by Comrade German Titov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society [SVFS], Soviet Hero, Labor Hero of Vietnam, and Soviet cosmonaut:

[Begin Titov recording in Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation]

Millions of members of the SVFS have learned with boundless sorrow the news of the death of General Secretary Le Duan of the CPV. All chapters of the SVFS across the Soviet Union have sent messages of condolence to our SVFS Central Committee. Our Soviet workers, peasants, scientists, artists, students, and schoolchildren deeply regret the great loss to the people of fraternal Vietnam.

The Soviet people well know and respect Comrade Le Duan. They highly value his role in the consolidation of the fraternity between our two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as specified in the Soviet-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

I have had many opportunities to be present at meetings between Comrade Le Duan and the Soviet working people. His statements were always imbued with deep confidence in unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. He often stressed that the Soviet Union remains an example for Vietnam in its revolutionary struggle, a source of encouragement in building a new-style life, and the symbol of a bright future, which reflects proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet people will always remember Comrade Le Duan, a fervent revolutionary and outstanding son of the Vietnamese people.

Sharing the sorrow over the great loss with the Vietnamese people, I promise you, friends, that all members of the SVFS and the Soviet people will continue to consolidate the unshakable friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and contribute their own part to the struggle for world peace.

DOBRYNIN CRITICISM OF FRG FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

LD171327 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jul (DPA) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, the Moscow Central Committee secretary responsible for foreign policy, has criticized the Bonn government. "Some actions of the present FRG Government" are making it difficult to use the experiences gathered in the 15 years since the signing of the Moscow treaty, Dobrynin said in an article for the SPD weekly magazine, VORWAERTS, which was prereleased. These experiences have taught that two states can successfully develop mutually advantageous relations and be partners in matters of security, regardless of their membership in different alliances. Also, there are still "forces" in the Federal Republic "which have not drawn any fitting conclusions from the lessons of the last war."

ZHOLKVER VIEWS RESULTS OF SHEVARDNADZE UK VISIT

LD172032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Mass media in many countries have commented widely on the results of the visit of Comrade Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, to London. Here is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

Numerous commentaries, notably the British, note that the visit of the Soviet minister to the British capital has become an important event in the positive development of not only Soviet-British relations but in international situation as a whole. THE TIMES for instance writes that following the talks in London, reasons for optimism exist regarding possible progress in various aspects of East-West relations. Indeed, three Soviet-British agreements were signed for the first time in the last 10 years, starting with the program of economic cooperation for the next 5 years and ending with the inter-governmental agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea. The latter is especially important, not only because Britain is known as a major sea power, but also because such an agreement can become a forerunner of other accords between East and West on the elimination of the possibility of the most terrible incident: a nuclear conflict capable of destroying all life on earth.

In the course of discussions in the British capital, a lot of time was devoted to the explanation of the Soviet concept of ensuring international security in our nuclear-space age. This concept, which is built upon the basis of new political thinking, proposes qualitatively new forms of universal security: not only the reduction of the present dangerous military confrontation to the lowest possible level, but also full elimination of such suicidal weapons as the nuclear space and chemical ones. Of course, like everything new, the new concept of universal security does not break through right away. During the talks in London, divergencies appeared in the approaches and appreciations. However, nobody is dramatizing this.

Moreover, it is being noted as a positive fact that the British side expressed itself with full determination for adherence to the Soviet-American treaties on strategic weapons limitation and antiballistic defense and for progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. The two sides also emphasized the importance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security- Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. All in all, as was noted in the British capital, the talks create good prerequisites for continuing a productive dialogue, which serves the cause of peace and universal security.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE-HOWE MEETINGS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 July carries in its first edition on page 4 a TASS report on the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and British Foreign Secretary G. Howe. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Ministers' Meeting," has been compared with the Moscow TASS international Russian version published in the 16 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: London, 16 Jul (TASS) -- The concluding conversation between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and G. Howe, British foreign secretary, took place here yesterday. The discussion of (picking up second paragraph, penultimate line changing dateline, omitting introductory paragraph, and rewording);

Paragraph three, line three in PRAVDA reads: in Vienna on mutual reduction in (omitting word "reducing");

Page G 2, paragraph two, line two in PRAVDA reads: paper as generic concept, and (replacing "familiar" with "generic");

Paragraph seven, line five reads in PRAVDA: not simply of substituting lower values in (rewording).

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July carries in its first edition on page 4 a TASS report on the press conference given by USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in London. The PRAVDA report, entitled "London Press Conference," has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 17 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing no substantial variations.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UK DISARMAMENT POLICY

PM150855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov article: "Seeking a New Approach"]

[Excerpts] London -- [passage omitted] What is Britain's role in world politics in general and in European politics in particular? Thoughts on this subject concern, or rather perturb broad circles of the British public. The alliance with the United States which, from the political viewpoint, probably appears natural to the majority of British people, now generates serious fears from the military viewpoint. Even Conservative circles felt somewhat embarrassed and annoyed because the Reagan administration, disregarding the opinion of its NATO allies, announced its refusal to observe SALT II. Both specialists and people without any specialized knowledge in military and disarmament affairs in Britain ponder with growing alarm: How far can the arms race reach now that the United States intends to extend it to space, and what must be done to erect a reliable barrier here?

The Soviet peace initiatives, primarily the program mapping out the ways to nuclear disarmament even before the end of this century and the USSR's other proposals in the sphere of terminating the arms race, are forcing official London to engage in a dialogue with the USSR on this subject.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that positive experience has been accumulated in relations between our countries regarding discussions of various international problems of considerable importance. [paragraph continues]

It is possible to recall, for example, the talks on banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments or on the imposition of a prohibition of chemical weapons. Our positions drew closer on these matters. It must have been completely logical and obvious for the British people, who had not consigned this to oblivion, to ask: How about now; is London incapable of furthering progress in the cause of disarmament, and primarily in the implementation of an all-embracing treaty banning all nuclear tests? In what way can London's privileged relations with Washington have a specific influence on Britain's transatlantic partner? Something else: Do the colossal U.S. nuclear arsenal stationed in the British Isles and even its own "deterrent force" ensure Britain's security?

I have had opportunities to speak on these subjects with people holding different views and different positions. For example, I had a lengthy conversation with one member of the House of Lords, an eminent specialist on defense matters, who attempted to prove that, in the first place, Britain cannot but improve its nuclear potential since the Polaris missiles are becoming obsolete and must be replaced, and second, that it apparently cannot claim the role of a great power without such "deterrent means." It is easy to guess that we had an argument. In the end, my interlocutor was forced to admit -- somewhat reluctantly, it is true -- that the Trident program, as planned, envisages (he was extremely modest in his estimates) the threefold increase of the existing arsenals of British nuclear weapons.

More and more people in Britain are becoming aware of the simple truth: No single state in today's world can any longer expect to defend itself only with military-technical means. To ensure security has become primarily a political task, and it must be resolved by political means. "What is needed is goodwill in order to solve the problem of curbing the arms race," I was told by D. Davies, defense spokesman in the Labor Party's "shadow cabinet." "Our party supports the Soviet idea of moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and on the creation [sozdaniye], production, and deployment of new weapon systems. The decision on this must be made immediately. The question concerning the control [kontrol] of tests had arisen earlier in the course of the relevant talks. This is no longer a problem. It is sufficient that authoritative scientists assert: Technological development ensures accuracy and veracity of control [proverka]. Peace cannot be secure as long as nuclear weapons exist. The sooner talks begin on the entire package of proposals that have been put forward, the better. Britain must assist this by all means. This is the Labor Party's stance."

The forces that rely on the military preparations race and are organically hostile to the cause of peaceful cooperation between countries in the West and the East continue their dangerous and unworthy activity in the British Isles, contrary to Britain's national and state interests. Thinking in obsolete terms, they proceed like always from the premise that they can subjugate the country's public opinion by spreading fear and slander. Hence there is no end to the anti-Soviet campaign, whose murky waves are meant to close the eyes of the British people, who are in any case experiencing a shortage of truthful information about life in the USSR, let alone the goals of Soviet policy. Yet, no matter how diligent the adversaries of detente and good neighborliness in our continent may be, their potential is shrinking.
[passage omitted]

Awareness of the need for changes in the world arena, for a new thinking, and for a new approach toward fundamental international problems that demand immediate, specific, and extensive examination, is making its way in the British Isles. This is why people here welcomed with gratification the news of the forthcoming London visit by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. Most diverse circles in the country express the opinion that the forthcoming talks will help to improve relations between our two countries and will serve the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe and everywhere on earth.

LOMEYKO RELAYS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO BELGIUM

LD171629 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels July 17 TASS -- Upon arrival here special envoy of the U.S.S.R., ambassador at large Vladimir Lomeyko today communicated to Leo Tindemans, minister of external relations of Belgium, a verbal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Belgian Government. The message deals with an early solution to disarmament problems.

Lomeyko also held political consultations with the top officials of the Ministry of External Relations of Belgium on a wide range of problems dealing with the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, with the reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation and with disarmament. The Soviet envoy gave the Belgian side detailed explanations concerning the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives going in this direction.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS MITTERRAND 10 JULY DEPARTURE

PM170923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife left Moscow for Paris on 10 July. The head of the friendly state was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on an official visit.

F. Mitterrand and his wife were seen off at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife; and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and his wife.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, and T.B. Guzhenko; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and Ya.P. Ryabov, USSR ambassador to France, took part in the sendoff.

(I. Paynez), French ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

The state flags of France and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport and an honor guard of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- the Ground Forces, Air Force, and Navy -- was drawn up on the airfield. A band played the state anthems of France and the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko and F. Mitterrand inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen. The send-off ceremony at the airport ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares where the motorcade, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, passed were lined with the state flags of the two countries and greetings banners.

French External Relations Minister J.-B. Raimond and the other officials accompanying F. Mitterrand on his trip to the USSR left with him.

ARTICLE CONSIDERS MITTERRAND VISIT, REPERCUSSIONS

PM171551 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by G. Dadyants: "Place de la Bastille Symbols"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] These lines are being written after the Soviet-French summit. The conversations that took place in Moscow between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and French President F. Mitterrand took place in a spirit of sincerity and a desire for mutual understanding, in an atmosphere of that lofty responsibility for European and international security and for the state of Soviet-French relations that rests on the two countries' leaders. [passage omitted]

The USSR and France agreed that the accords that curb the arms race and prevent it from spreading to other spheres must not be destroyed. The press uses the term "fields of mutual understanding between Moscow and Paris" to describe the desire to avoid an arms race in space and France's concern about U.S. intentions not to observe in the future the provisions of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty.

The USSR took note of F. Mitterrand's words to the effect that Europe must once again take the "leading role in its own history" and could play its part as a "factor of equilibrium and stability in international relations." This view of Europe is close to the viewpoint expressed in this connection by M.S. Gorbachev. "Europe," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said at the dinner in honor of F. Mitterrand, "has a big enough economic and political potential to be able to speak for itself more clearly and more confidently and to achieve progress at all the talks currently under way."

The USSR and France, acting together or in parallel, can do a great deal in the interests of the entire continent. Especially now that it is so essential to step up the all-European process, ensure the successful and fruitful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, and prepare properly for the Vienna meeting.

In general, collaboration between the USSR and France makes it easier to place international relations on a healthy footing that demands new thinking and an awareness of the interdependence of states in the modern era, taking each state's interests into account. In the sphere of bilateral relations our countries are supposed to set an example of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres -- from industrial cooperation and the organization of joint production facilities to nuclear power and joint space research.

Our continent must not be seen as a theater of hostilities, it must be a model of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems -- this is the chief conclusion or, to put it another way, the "political credo" of this Soviet-French meeting.

Of course, the positions of the USSR and France do not coincide on certain international or political issues. They also have different ideas on a number of basic human values, which is due to different sociopolitical systems and features of their historical development. But they can and must cooperate fruitfully in the interests of our peoples who are attracted to one another and have traditional friendly feelings toward one another.

Let us hope that France's independent foreign policy that the French president talked about in Moscow will contribute to the attainment of these goals. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Talks With Gromyko 14 July

PM171533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Soviet-Malian Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin on 14 July between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UPDM) and president of Mali.

The following took part in the talks:

for the Soviet side -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yu.M. Nersesov, USSR ambassador to Mali;

for the Malian side -- Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UPDM Central Executive Bureau; Sekou Minandiou Traore, secretary for foreign relations of the UPDM Central Executive Bureau; Rokiatu Sow, member of the UPDM Central Executive Bureau and chairman of the National Council of Women; Modibo Keita, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Lieutenant Colonel Issa Ongoiba, Malian minister of agriculture; Hajji Omar Tall, Malian minister of natural resources and livestock; Ngolo Traore, director of the President's Office; Tidiani Guisse, diplomatic adviser to the president; Tiona Matye Kone, the president's adviser on press questions; and Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, Malian ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, A.A. Gromyko informed the guests about the work which has been launched in the Soviet Union to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and about the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, which comprehensively discussed measures aimed at implementing the program formulated by the congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

M. Traore described the work being done in Mali to fulfill the guidelines of the UPDM's second routine congress, which confirmed the invariability of its principled course aimed at building a society of social justice and creating an independent, planned national economy.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Malian relations and discussed prospects for developing bilateral ties in various spheres.

A detailed exchange of opinions on topical international problems took place. The Malian head of state's attention was drawn to the extensive Soviet peace initiatives, aimed at reducing the danger of war and achieving a consistent reduction in the gigantic stocks of lethal weapons accumulated in the world. It was stressed that these aims are also served by the program for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe recently adopted by the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest.

M. Traore expressed support for the Soviet peace initiatives and, in particular, for the program for creating a nuclear-free world contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He declared Mali's firm commitment to the cause of peace and progress and the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The sides noted the great significance of strengthening cooperation among all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to consolidate international security and safeguard the peoples' rights to independence and social progress. An important role in this struggle is played by the nonaligned movement, which is preparing for its eighth conference of heads of state and government in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare.

Special attention was paid to an examination of the topical problems facing Africa, in particular the situation in southern Africa, Chad, the western Sahara, and some other regions. The sides noted Africa's increasing contribution to the struggle for the strengthening of peace and for a just solution of the urgent problems of world politics. They expressed the conviction that Africa's supreme interests demand a peaceful settlement of all interstate disputes and the earliest possible removal of centers of tension on the continent. In this connection there was firm condemnation of the policy of the racist South African regime, which is inflicting terror on the majority of the country's population, continuing to illegally occupy Namibia, and committing aggression against independent states. It was noted that this policy poses a grave threat to world peace and security. It was also noted that the racists would not act so brazenly were it not for the support which they receive from certain Western powers, above all the United States.

The participants in the talks exchanged opinions on the Near East situation, which remains unsettled as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel and its protectors. It was stressed that the settlement of the Near East crisis presupposes the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel and the just solution of the Palestinian question, including the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to the creation of their own independent state.

The sides analyzed the African countries' difficult economic situation and the factors complicating the process of the continent's economic liberation. The Soviet side resolutely condemned the West's line of the neocolonialist enslavement of Africa and noted that the imperialist system continues to exist to a considerable extent by plundering the developing countries and by exploiting them mercilessly.

The participants in the talks confirmed that the genuine solution of Africa's problems, like the problems of the other developing countries, is to be found in the consolidation of peace and international security and the establishment of a new international economic order guaranteeing equal economic security for all states,

There was a discussion of the topical problems of the contemporary international situation which confirmed the closeness or identity of the two sides' positions.

The talks will continue.

Converses With Gorbachev 18 July

LD180718 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting at the Kremlin with Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People and president of the Republic of Mali.

Moussa Traore arrived in Moscow on Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Gromyko, Dobrynin Sign Documents

LD180939 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Joint Soviet-Malian documents were signed at the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

A declaration on the further development of the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Mali was signed by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM) and president of the Republic of Mali.

An agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Union of Malian People was signed by Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Sekou Minandiou Traore, secretary for external relations of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau.

Moussa Traore arrived in Moscow Monday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT 18 July carries a report on the 18 July signing of Soviet-Malian documents, which supplies the following: "Present at the signing were, from the Soviet side, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other officials; and from the Mali side, the political and state figures accompanying the president of the Mali Republic."]

LD171858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The report that you are about to see has just been received from Nicaragua by means of a long-distance space communications line, which has for the first time linked our countries. [video shows street scenes in Managua, followed by pictures of a ground dish antenna]

The antennas of the space communications ground station in Managua can now receive and transmit a stable television signal via a Soviet Statsionar-class communications satellite. The station was built in just 3 months with our country's technical assistance. Nicaraguan television has the opportunity to receive programs from the socialist community countries. Member countries of the Intersputnik international organization will receive up-to-date television reports from Nicaragua.

[video shows interior views of station with banks of communication sets and other equipment, a console, and a display screen]

TINOCO CONDEMNS ESCALATING U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD171045 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July TASS -- "The U.S. Administration escalates its military interference in the affairs of Central America, which can result already in the next few months in direct armed intervention against Nicaragua", said Victor Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua.

Speaking at a press conference in Managua, he indicated that the recent decision by the U.S. Congress to "legalize" direct involvement of U.S. servicemen in plotting terrorist actions by Somocista mercenaries against the Nicaraguan people harbours a grave threat to peace in the region. He said that the Nicaraguan Government would carry on the struggle to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis and to make the United States comply with the verdict passed by the U.N. International Court of Justice in The Hague which demanded that the United States immediately halt the aggression against the republic.

WHELOCK DISCUSSES U.S. MOVES AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD180724 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 15 Jul 86

["U.S. Aggressive Preparations Against Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Managua July 18 TASS -- Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the military intelligence of the Sandinist People's Army, exposed the U.S. intensified preparations for a direct armed intervention against Nicaragua.

He told a press conference in Managua that about 15,500 U.S. soldiers ready to launch any moment a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua, are permanently stationed in Central America and in the Panama Canal Zone. Wheelock indicated that the U.S. naval flotilla involving a missile frigate and ships fitted out with special equipment for radioelectronic espionage against the republic were plying in immediate proximity to the Nicaraguan shores.

7TH ANNIVERSARY OF SANDINIST REVOLUTION MARKED

LD180820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] In Moscow a solemn public meeting has been devoted to the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. Those who spoke noted that the victory over Somoza's pro-American dictatorial regime, which was won by the Nicaraguan people, opened up the possibility for creating a truly free and independent Nicaragua. It was stressed that Soviet people support the people of Nicaragua, which is building a new life under conditions of unending pressure from internal and external reaction.

BALAGUER ELECTED PRESIDENT IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LD180856 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 18 TASS -- The National Assembly of the Dominican Republic has proclaimed Joaquin Balaguer, leader of the Reformist Party, to be the president of the country, EFE agency reports. Carlos Morales Troncozo, representative of the same party, became vice-president. The swearing in of both leaders is scheduled for August 16, this year.

The Reformist Party defeated the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party at the general elections held on May 16.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS VIEW RECENT GENERAL STRIKE

PY151650 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the newscast]

[Text] Two Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] leaders, who yesterday held a clandestine press conference in Santiago, have described the general stoppage that recently rocked Chile as the largest mobilization held in the past 13 years, a mobilization in which the most important middle-class sectors participated. The PCCh leaders added that the general strike was nationwide and was supported by the lower- middle- and upper-class bourgeoisie.

According to press agency reports, this comment was made by two hooded men who used pseudonyms.

Press agency reports differ concerning the terminology used on some political issues, especially concerning the characteristics of the provisional government which, in the opinion of the Communist Party, must succeed the Pinochet dictatorship. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the Communist Party, which insists on the need for a provisional government to restore all democratic rights and the people's sovereignty, is not adamant about whether the government should be civilian or military.

According to the Associated Press, a PCCh leader, who identified himself as Rodrigo Perez, stated that talks between civilian officials and Armed Forces officers are inevitable.

During the press conference, the PCCh spokesmen compared the repression unleashed against the people during the stoppage with the Nazi occupation during World War II. They stated that Pinochet is exercising so much pressure that despite their disagreements, the Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros chiefs are bowing to him.

The PCCh spokesmen also said that in many places throughout Chile the forces of order pretended to clash with demonstrators when there actually was some fraternization with the civilians. They said that some Carabineros had caught by surprise a group of youths who intended to dynamite a railroad track. They told the youths that they disagreed with the regime but they also disagreed with their methods. Afterward, they let the youths go.

The PCCh leaders said that no doubt a single political proposal will now be produced, a proposal that will conform to the "Chile Demands" document introduced by the National Civic Assembly.

The PCCh leaders denounced the attitude of the U.S. Embassy in Chile, and warned that they will counter any attempt to divide the democratic forces which seek a quick way out, without Pinochet.

FURTHER ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Evacuees To Receive Houses

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- Every family evacuated from the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl nuclear plant is to receive a separate house or flat before winter. 4,000 houses are to be built before October 1 in the Gomel region of the republic of Belorussia alone, "IZVESTIYA" reported today.

This will be followed by the second stage of construction. Schools, laundries, hospitals, kindergartens, canteens, clubs, trade centres, post offices and many other facilities which are needed for the normal life of people will also be built.

The construction is going on all days around. Every day over 3,000 people are working at the projects in two shifts.

It was decided to build the new villages in the northern part of the Gomel region. The reasons underlying this decision include a purely economic one: There are areas in the Gomel region which are short of manpower.

Every family received a large sum of money as a compensation which is more than enough for buying new things to replace the ones left in the Chernobyl area.

New Work Routine

PM171030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents O. Ignatyev and M. Odinets report: "Management Has Moved Back In...."]

[Text] While the Chernobyl AES administration was still temporarily housed at Chernobyl's DOSAAF building, its new director E.N. Pozdyshev invited us to visit him at the power station itself. And so, accompanied by S. Parashin, secretary of the AES party committee, we approached the administration and services building, situated close to the four reactor units. The wall of No 4 power unit, the one where the accident occurred, is visible to the left of the entrance, some 300 meters away.

The windows of the director's office overlook the Pripyat River. The boiler room is in the foreground, with the machine hall to the left. Below us -- soldiers at work, dressed in protective clothing and their faces covered by antiradiation respirators.

"They are laying slabs over affected sections of the ground around the building," Erik Nikolayevich explained.

"You asked what I was doing prior to your arrival," he went on. "I was going over my daily work schedule. The period when the daily schedule had to be arranged depending on unexpectedly developing events is over, and what is needed now is a more precise system of hour-by-hour actions. Every day at 0700 I hold an operational conference with my deputies for current matters back at the camp for duty personnel [vakhtovyy lager] where we all live now, followed by an operational conference with shop foremen at 0900, but this time in this office."

The list of daily tasks assigned by the power station director to his subordinates is headed by the transition of work at the AES to the tour-of-duty method of servicing, preparations of No 1 and No 2 power units for operation, and assistance in building a more permanent settlement for duty personnel [statsionarnyy vakhtovyy poselok] at Zelenyy Mys. The situation of families evacuated to Poleskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons, the progress in medical treatment of those who suffered from radiation, and many other questions are analyzed. The station leader's day is taken up with touring projects, meeting people, and solving problems on the spot. Another operational conference at 1800, but this one deals with progress in decontamination of the station's territory, followed 2 hours later by the daily conference of the Chernobyl AES staff for the liquidation of the accident's consequences, and at 2200 by the daily final meeting of the station's entire leading personnel with the director.

"It is very important for us," Erik Nikolayevich said, "to prepare meticulously for the tour-of-duty method of work so as to create the most favorable conditions for people. Each shift will work a 15-day tour, will then travel to uncontaminated zones for medical investigation and rest, and in 2 weeks' time will return for another 15-day tour. This tour-of-duty system will apply from top to bottom, right up to the station director."

We asked about the planned date for completion of the transition to this tour-of-duty method.

"I expect," Pozdyshev replied, "that the power station's personnel will have reached full strength in September. Actually, there is something else I would like to mention: We receive very many letters from comrades in all corners of the country, expressing desire to come and work at our power station. We do, of course, treat every such request with attention, but we cannot give a positive answer right away; we cannot say come at once. The numerical strength of people working at the power station will increase gradually, in line with the dynamics of growth we create, including preliminary planning of future recruitment shop by shop."

Asked about the course of preparations for the start-up of the AES' No 1 and No 2 power units, the director replied that, according to preliminary calculations, the start-up is planned for October. It is necessary to resolve a number of technical and organizational questions involving the new nuclear safety requirements which will be formulated after the government commission signs off its report [akt] on the causes of the accident. Furthermore, it is necessary to carry out the routine scheduled maintenance [obyknovennyy planovyy remont] of equipment in the first two power units. As regards No 3 power unit, it will remain mothballed [zakonservirovannyy] for some time [kakoye-to vremya]. Its future fate will be decided by the commission which has been set up.

"There certainly are many difficulties," Erik Nikolayevich went on. "It is, however, a substantial achievement that we are beginning to get into the swing of difficult, but already systematic, work at the enterprise. We must not forget for a moment the people working at the station, their problems and concerns, and their families. People need constant attention. It is also necessary to bear our own specific features in mind. They include regular medical checks, dosimetry monitoring, and, finally, psychological factors. We are also recruiting psychologists here. The party committee secretary, the local ispolkom chairman, and I keep a watchful eye on the assistance given to the families of those who died and those injured during the accident who are now undergoing medical treatment."

E. Pozdyshev has a solid work record at nuclear power stations. He has devoted 26 years -- more than one-half of his life -- to the peaceful atom. [paragraph continues]

Virtually ever since 1960, when he graduated from the Leningrad University Faculty of Physics, Erik Nikolayevich has worked at nuclear power stations, advancing from engineer to director. He has worked at the Leningrad, Kursk, and other AES's. Not only on the operational side, but also building them. His last job was director of the Smolensk AES until the day in late May when he was invited to move to Chernobyl.

The strengthening of the Chernobyl AES leadership, the stepping up of exactingness, the enhancement of discipline, and the critical analysis of the state of affairs are all having their effect in all sectors. We attended a meeting of the Pripyat party and economic aktiv. Examples of organized and precise work by collectives and a conscientious attitude toward the set tasks were cited at the meeting. Many of the power station workers serving the power units are setting examples of courage [muzhestvo] and enthusiasm in their labor. Through the fault of the former administration, however, it was said at the meeting, not everything necessary had been done to retain the collective and involve it in the accident repair work. It so happened that more than 3,000 persons left with permission to find work for themselves elsewhere [spravom samostoyatel'nogo trudoustroystva], more than 1,000 were given leave of absence, and now the work has to be done by a very small force and people have to carry a big burden.

In his speech at the aktiv meeting, A. Gamanyuk, first secretary of the Pripyat party gorkom, spoke about the need for more purposeful work to establish a cadres reserve from the existing personnel to ensure the start-up of No 1 and No 2 power units. The wish was expressed that more thought be given to questions concerning intrashop structures and the staffing of services with the requisite cadres, primarily the subdivisions that are being reestablished.

As regards the instances of irresponsibility by some leaders who displayed faintheartedness at the difficult time, the aktiv meeting demanded a stricter approach to all such instances by primary party organizations. One of the examples given concerned V. Faustov, chief of the local department of Kiev's "Gidroyekt" Scientific Research Institute, who abandoned his subordinate collective to its fate at the difficult time and was expelled from the CPSU ranks by the Pripyat party gorkom for his cowardice and faintheartedness.

The Pripyat party gorkom was also criticized at the meeting, even though it carries out a large volume of concentrated work. It was said that the party gorkom has so far been slow in restructuring the style of leadership and does not always find effective forms of organizational, political, and educational work within the power station collective. The gorkom is not monitoring adequately its own decisions involving the liquidation of the accident's consequences, with the result that many outlined measures, primarily in work with cadres, remain unfulfilled.

...The daily report, "The situation at the Chernobyl AES is being normalized," means something new every day. Management is already back in the old premises which it occupied through all the years of the power station's operations until that terrible day in April.

It will not be too long before [ne za gorami vremya] electricity again starts along the transmission lines from the power station.

Sensor Package Dropped Into Core

PM141605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 86 First Edition p 7

[Special correspondents O. Ignatyev and M. Odinets "Reportage About an Unusual Experiment": "Operation 'Igla'" -- first paragraph printed in boldface italics]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- This scene was observed daily by everyone working in the Chernobyl AES zone: An Mi-8 helicopter approaching the power station, hovering above the No 4 power unit for a few seconds, then turning and flying away, back to the airfield. It carried scientists who were measuring the reactor's temperature fields and radiation levels at the center of the accident. On the basis of the data they obtained, the scientists drew up plans for subsequent operations to liquidate the consequences of the accident.

A few seconds above the crater every day. Is this too much or not enough? Not enough to obtain an accurate impression of the processes occurring at any given moment inside the power unit's destroyed core. Immediately after the calamity occurred, and in addition to the numerous other tasks assigned to them, scientists embarked on the development of a system to eliminate the need for daily operations to measure temperature and radiation conditions in the No 4 power unit reactor. And they did create such a system. Its author is Doctor of Technical Sciences Igor Aleksandrovich Erlikh.

Scientists and airmen gathered around a helicopter at an airfield near Chernobyl toward the end of June. Operation "Igla" [Needle] was scheduled to be rehearsed there. Imagine an 18-meter long steel pipe, 10 cm in diameter and painted in white and black stripes. The pipe's cavity was filled with all kinds of equipment. That was how this device looked. But every needle also has its thread. So did our needle: "Igla" was connected to a 300-meter long halyard of cables for the transmission of data received from instruments installed not only inside the pipe cavity but also beneath a cover fitted at the junction between pipe and halyard. This unit had to be inserted inside the core of the destroyed reactor in such a way that two-thirds of the pipe's length penetrated the interior, while 5-6 meters of its length together with the cover remained above the reactor. This was to be followed by the concluding part of the operation: to drop the halyard so that it lay around one of the reactor's walls, where it could be linked to a communications line enabling the apparatus to continuously transmit indicators received from the instruments located both inside the "needle" and beneath the cover.

The rehearsal was preceded by thorough preparations. It was necessary to find the most suitable position to insert the "needle." Specialists studied aerial photographs of the reactor's top part and selected four sectors. A model of the reactor's top surface was then built at the airfield. Only then could the rehearsal go ahead. The helicopter took off. Having gathered height, airman Nikolay Nikolayevich Melnik hovered above the mockup on the ground, then shifted slightly to one side and initiated a fast vertical drop. One more rehearsal was carried out that same evening, and it was also successful. The government commission gave permission to proceed with the operation. Pavel Matveyevich Nadzenyuk, directly in charge of the final phase of Operation "Igla," told us how it progressed:

"We flew into the AES region in three helicopters. The aircraft piloted by airman N. Melnik carried the halyard with the 'needle.' Our task included correcting his helicopter's position during the final phase of the operation. We flew in the reactor's direction at a speed of 50 km per hour. We reached the target zone at twenty minutes to nine. [paragraph continues]

Melnik hovered above the first point selected during the trials and immediately began the drop. But the 'needle' failed to enter. The second attempt also ended in failure because the 'needle' again could not pierce the crust which had formed on top of the reactor. The third try was successful: Before our very eyes, the 'needle' penetrated to the extent of two-thirds of its length. The lock holding the halyard to the helicopter was then released and the 300-meter cable fell to the ground. The task was accomplished. I would like to mention the truly sterling work done by Melnik. He is a top-class pilot."

When the airborne part of the operation with the "needle" seemed completed and the helicopter crews were congratulating chief "sterling worker" Nikolay Melnik, news arrived that the halyard which was used to drop the "needle" from the helicopter had not fallen as it should have and was not on the side where it was expected. It did, after all, contain the cable via which the information from instruments fitted inside the "needle" and beneath the cover was to have reached the scientists. Its end was to have been connected to a line installed near the No 4 power unit. It appeared, however, that the halyard had dropped on the other side, and inside a highly contaminated sector of the zone at that. But the operation was eventually successfully completed on the ground.

The news of this event spread fast around Chernobyl. But while the name of the man who pierced the reactor with the steel "needle" was known, few people knew about the heroes or hero who performed the exploit on the ground. At long last we succeeded in meeting our man. He was Boris Kazantsev, leader of a four-man group engaged in measuring gamma radiation levels.

"In actual fact," Kazantsev smiled with embarrassment, "nothing extraordinary happened. Quite simply, our group -- Valeriy Titov, Andrey Lebedev, Vladimir Dovgiy, and I -- were close to the spot where the halyard had landed, which was nowhere near where it should have been. So, this inaccuracy had to be corrected. Having seen that the halyard was not falling where it was expected; Lebedev and I jumped inside the enhanced protection vehicle, drove to the place where it had dropped, and saw that the halyard was suspended from a high wall. But local conditions prevented us from getting close to the spot we wanted. We had to return and join Titov who was on the other side of the reactor, inside an adjacent corridor with a window opening not far from where the end of the halyard was suspended. Valeriy jumped outside the corridor and dragged the halyard's end inside through the window opening. We joined him and pulled the halyard along the corridor from the No 4 reactor. We were perfectly aware that much depended on the successful completion of the operation so brilliantly performed by the airmen..."

Army Units' Aktiv Session

PM171507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Krasnaya ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel A. Polyakov report: "With a High Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of units and subunits taking part in the elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident has taken place.

The report delivered by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the speeches by Comrades P. Kostenko, P. Yermolayev, A. Tretina, and other Communists spoke from the standpoint of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum about the problems of improving the style of activity of commanders, political organizers, and party organizations, and analyzed the work to fulfill this very important party and government instruction.

It was noted at the meeting that tasks to decontaminate the settlements, the station territory, and the unit affected by the accident are being successfully fulfilled. As in the years of the severest tests, Communists are marching in the front ranks, operating in the most dangerous salients, and constantly setting a personal example. The report and speeches outlined ways of stepping up party influence on improving the organization and discipline of personnel, the quality of work, and the effectiveness of efforts to fulfill the tasks set.

V. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the government commission, took part in the party aktiv meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEWS LAST VOLUME OF WORKING CLASS HISTORY

PM171621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof R. Yankovskiy: "The Leading Force of Social Progress. On the Completion of a Scientific Work on the International Working Class"]

[Text] History has placed with the working class the great mission of bringing about a revolutionary transformation of human society. This brilliant revelation by Marx is clearly proven by the truths heard with new force at the 27th CPSU Congress. The irrefutability of this conclusion is comprehensively shown in Marxist research devoted to problems of the communist and workers movement.

A large collective of Soviet scientists has completed a fundamental work of many years entitled "The International Workers Movement. Questions of History and Theory." The eighth and final volume was recently published, which examines the working class struggle for peace and social renewal from the forties through the mid-eighties. (Footnote) (The International Workers Movement. Questions History and Theory. Introduction and conclusion by Academician B.N. Ponomarev. Vo. 8. Senior Editors of the volume: V.V. Zagladin and A.S. Chernyayev. Leaders of the authors collective: T.T. Timofeyev and A.A. Galkin. Moscow, Mysl, 1985). For the first time in the history of science, trends in the workers movement in all regions of the world from the period of the very earliest actions by the proletariat through the present day, have been comprehensively analyzed. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, the authors have succeeded in organically combining a historical approach, which makes it possible to show the consistency of development by the working class and the workers movement, with a problem analysis approach revealing the most important factors and main, cardinal issues of the path taken by the motive force of world history. This combination makes it possible to sum up the gigantic experience of struggle and constructive activity by the working class and to highlight its great role in general human progress.

The multivolume work carefully analyzes the objective material basis of the development of the working class into the main production force and most important element of society's social structure, as well as the indissoluble link between its qualitative changes and the development of science, technology, and all material production. The authors describe the great intellectual growth and higher level of education, general culture, and qualifications among the workers. The entire nature of the research refutes the allegations by bourgeois ideologists that the working class is supposedly "disappearing" and that its world-historical role is "exhausted."

The publication scrupulously analyzes the process of spontaneous forms of social protest by the proletariat developing into an organized movement, and also the development of its economic and social struggle into a political struggle.

The most important stimulator of this process was the uniting of the workers movement with the theory of scientific communism, which ensured a qualitative leap in the revolutionary awareness of the proletariat. In my view the indisputable merit of the authors lies in their singling out the development of class awareness as one of the key problems in the entire history of the international workers movement. This viewpoint has helped to elucidate the special features and complexities of the different historical stages in this movement and has disclosed the dialectical interconnection between the course of political struggle at every specific stage and the state of the working masses' political awareness. The history of Marxist teaching itself and its enrichment with the historical experience of revolutionary struggle is regarded as an indissoluble, organic part of the process of working class development.

The evolution of the working class is largely determined by the degree of its political organization and by revolutionary proletarian parties' ability to act. Consequently, the attention devoted to questions of the formation, development, and struggle of proletarian parties is natural. One of the main topics is the activity of Bolsheviks headed by V.I. Lenin and the formation and growth of communist parties in other countries.

The revolutionary potential of the working class has been apparent in the course of its class struggle. Consequently an important place is given to social revolutions. The major event of the 20th century -- the Great October Socialist Revolution -- has been of crucial significance for the fate of mankind.

The work analyzes the special features and trends of the contemporary stage in the development of the working class and the workers movement in capitalist and liberated countries.

It shows, in detail backed up by argumentation, that the contradiction noted by V.I. Lenin between the maturity of socialism's material prerequisites and the difficulty of leading the masses to struggle for socialism still exists in the capitalist world and to a certain extent is even increasing. Complex tasks face the workers movement in capitalist countries in connection with the sharp activation of right-wing forces and the increase in reactionary attempts by the ruling class to establish total dictatorship -- economic, political, and spiritual. In this connection we should note the growing efforts by the bourgeoisie to safeguard its interests by influencing literally all spheres of the human personality and the deep strata of the psyche, in addition to the ideological "pressure" under which the proletariat today lives and works in the capitalist world. This important subject requires still more detailed analysis and deeper and more comprehensive study.

Nothing the contradictory nature of the processes which characterize the contemporary stage of the workers movement, the authors show that a certain complication of the objective situation is combining with stronger antimonopolist aspirations and attitudes among the masses, growing participation by workers and employees in antiwar movements, and growing resistance to the ruling circles' reactionary policy. The development of the working class and the workers movement in liberated states, where the strictly class tasks of the proletariat are closely interwoven with the tasks of overcoming socioeconomic backwardness and neocolonialism, is becoming not less but, in a number of cases, even more complex.

The author's collective makes the legitimate point that the problems and difficulties arising within the workers movement are largely explained by the rapidity and unprecedented scale of the changes in international and domestic conditions and in the nature of its activity. Hence it is clear how responsible the tasks are that face the communist vanguard of the working class in the present situation.

In this connection the cohesion of the working class itself and the achievement of greater unity of action between its different organizations becomes particularly critical and topical. The research, considering the evolution of contemporary social reformism, highlights the growing potential for cooperation between communists and social democrats, particularly in the sphere of struggle against the danger of war and the arms race and for peaceful coexistence.

Resolving the complex problems that present themselves to the workers movement is impossible without strengthening the international solidarity of the world working class. The slogan "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" has always rallied fighters for social justice and for a better future on all continents. But in the 20th century, in the conditions of the increasing internationalization of production, exchange, and all spheres of social life, and the sharp increase in the "transnational" oppression of the workers on the part of the monopoly corporations which have crossed state borders, the international nature of the working class is clearly apparent.

The most powerful force of the international working class is its socialist detachment. Almost every third worker in the world now lives in a socialist country. The leading role of the working class in all spheres of life in socialist states is steadily growing. The quantitative growth and social, cultural, and intellectual progress of the working class, and qualitative changes in its qualification and professional structure are cogently shown on the basis of generalization from numerous statistical data. The role of working class in the development of our society's culture and the close link between economic, cultural, spiritual, and moral progress are examined sufficiently fully on the pages of research work. At the same time, this revolutionizing, renewing influence of the working class on the entire structure of human relations awaits still fuller and more comprehensive study.

The international workers movement has traveled a long and difficult road. Analysis of this road confirms the correctness of K. Marx' prediction concerning the development of the international workers movement as a natural historical process developing in accordance with laws organically inherent in it.

The international workers movement, the conclusion to the whole publication states, is at an important, crucial stage of its development. It is faced with great tasks connected with further developing and improving real socialism, seeking an approach and transition to socialism in countries oppressed by the exploiter classes, and resolving the global problems of mankind in the interests of the people's masses -- primarily the task of preventing the world's nuclear destruction.

The completed publication makes a major contribution to the study of the international working class and workers movement.

RESOLUTION OF UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU170748 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Tasks of Party Organizations of the Republic in Fulfilling the Decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine on the "Tasks of Party Organizations of the Republic in Fulfilling the Decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development for the 1986-90 Period," the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine notes that the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tenets and conclusions outlined in the report of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are exceptionally important for the implementation of the general line of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening of peace which was worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee plenum summed up the preliminary results of the postcongress work, made a principled appraisal of the first lessons of reorganization, and concretely defined the tasks of the party, soviet, and economic organs in fulfilling the plans of the 12th 5-year Plan period, in carrying out fundamental transformations in the national economy, and in further developing the creativity of the masses as the basis for accomplishing the tasks of communist construction.

The Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states is of great significance for improving the international situation. Having considered its results, the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted with satisfaction the determination of the allied states to intensify their joint course aimed at ending the arms race and fundamentally restructuring the entire system of international relations, the course aimed at strengthening peace, eliminating the weapons of mass destruction, and creating a comprehensive system of international security. The plenum fully approved the activity of the soviet delegation and the documents adopted by the meeting.

The Communists and the working people of the republic, like all other Soviet people, unanimously support the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to develop broad all-people's socialist competitions for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans of the 12th 5-year Plan period has evoked an ardent response among labor collectives.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine emphasizes that the Soviet Ukraine, as an integral part of the country's unified national economic complex, has an important role in fulfilling the tasks of socioeconomic development. The draft 5-year national economic plan of the republic reflects the new methods, provides for a more efficient utilization of the existing production potential and of intensive factors of economic growth on the basis of acceleration of scientific-technological progress and intensification of the policy of economizing, and ensures a further rise in the people's welfare. The plan fully corresponds to and, in many indexes, even exceeds the tasks emanating from the basic guidelines.

This year all branches of the national economy are working more steadily.

Sales of industrial products in excess of the semiannual tasks amounted to a total value of R1.5 billion and the purchases of livestock products also increased. The plans for labor productivity, prime costs, and profits have been fulfilled on the whole.

At the same time, the Central Committee plenum cautions party organizations and the soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs against overestimating what has been achieved and against complacency, because so far only the first results of acceleration have been received. Many responsible tasks of the 5-year plan period are still only being fulfilled slowly. In the first half of the year several branches and some enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes worked below their potentials and the quality indexes declined. In June this year the average daily increase in the output of industrial products declined and the number of the collectives that have failed to fulfill their plans or meet their contract obligations is still considerable. Most of these enterprises can be found in Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Zhitomir Oblasts.

The aforementioned shortcomings attest to the fact that the turn toward quality, efficiency, and new methods of leadership is not progressing easily and the forces of inertia and the attachment to the old style of work are being overcome only poorly. A situation that is conducive to principled criticism and healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and to intolerance toward shortcomings, stagnation in tasks, ostentatiousness, and idle talk has not been created in all collectives.

Some party committee, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs are not firm or consistent enough in implementing the course aimed at supporting everything that is sound and everything that corresponds to the congress decisions, and they have weakened their struggle to strengthen discipline, order, and organization, and their exactingness toward cadres for unconditional fulfillment of the tasks that have been set. A turn toward active work with people as the main means of party influence has not been made everywhere.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine resolves:

1. to wholly and completely approve the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tenets and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo outlined in the report of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to lay them at the base of the work of party, soviet, and economic organs, labor collectives, and social organizations to implement the party's economic strategy worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress;

2. to approve in the main the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period; to instruct the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers to submit it to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet for consideration; to instruct Comrade A. P. Lyashko, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, to deliver the report at the session;

3. to consider it as being the most important task of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, all obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations, all soviet, trade, and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, and leaders of enterprises and associations to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan, the reconstruction and technical reequipping of operating enterprises, the accelerated development of basic industrial branches, including, first and foremost, the machine building industry, and a shortening of the investment cycle -- the question of satisfying the people's material, social, and cultural needs and further improving their living conditions being at the center of attention -- to intensify control over the measure of work and the measure of consumption, to resolutely eradicate all leveling, and to wage an uncompromising struggle against unearned incomes and to assert everywhere the principles of social justice; to consolidate and further develop the initiated tendency to higher rates of economic growth by relying on the creative initiative of the working people; in response to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, to develop broadly the socialist competition in labor collectives and to invest it with as concrete a nature as possible and clear orientation to essentially improving labor productivity and product quality, economizing on resources, unconditionally observing contract obligations, and strengthening work discipline.

4. The Central Committee plenum makes it incumbent upon party committees and their secretaries to be at the head of the restructuring, provide models of work in the new way, and set an example of efficiency, exactingness, and initiative; to appraise the situation fairly and in a principled manner, to wage an uncompromising struggle against placidity and complacency, and to subject to criticism everything that obstructs progress; to intensify control over and demands toward leading cadres as regards strict fulfillment of the party directives and the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan period; and to consistently adhere in their everyday activities to political methods of leadership and to rely more fully on primary party organizations and labor collectives.

5. Party committees and primary party organizations must ensure that the documents of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be thoroughly explained and studied in labor collectives and at places of residence and they must closely coordinate this work with the concrete tasks of the republic's national economic plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The system of political and economic training, the mass information media, propaganda lectures, and oral and visual agitation must be widely used for this purpose. The editorial offices of newspapers and journals and the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must work out and implement topical publication programs and television and radio broadcasting programs on the basis of the tenets of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

6. Following the tenets of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine must implement concrete measures aimed at ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan Period, restructuring party work, strengthening discipline and organization in all links of the national economy, and increasing the responsibility of cadres for the tasks entrusted to them.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine assures the CPSU Central Committee that, being inspired by the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Communists and the working people of the Soviet Ukraine will ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the plans of the 12th 5-year Plan period.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under the general heading "To Boost Exactingness. Communists Discuss the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions": "Armenia"]

[Text] Yerevan -- The first half of the first year of the 5-year plan period is over. It would appear that the initial achievements are a cause for joy: The republic's industry has overfulfilled its commodity output sales plan, there have been positive developments in the agro-industrial complex, and capital construction has expanded. But the report by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at a plenum which examined the republican party organization's tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions, set a critical tone in evaluating the activity of national economic sectors.

The republic's Communists have great designs for the new 5-year plan period. How can they be implemented more successfully? Unfortunately, it was noted at the plenum, people still do not act and think in the new fashion everywhere. Old approaches and the force of inertia are still pulling backwards. Yes, Armenia has ensured preferential development of the industrial sectors which determine scientific and technical progress. But even so the republic's Gosplan (chairman is G. Sagoyan) failed to monitor properly the reconstruction and retooling of many enterprises, as a result of which the process of the renewal of fixed assets in them proceeded slowly and the age structure of these assets deteriorated. It is impossible to accept the fact, the main speaker and other speakers in the debate said, that many production units fail to meet modern demands in terms of their technical and technological standards, and this has an adverse effect on the quality of output produced. For example, over 40 percent of equipment at the "Armelektromash" Association is 20 or more years old. The sum of R13 million was spent on repairing it during the previous 5-year plan period compared with only R6.6 million on measures to introduce new equipment. The new 5-year plan envisages the renewal of only 28 percent of the equipment pool, and this cannot be considered satisfactory.

The plenum raised with all urgency the question of stepped up monitoring of the quality of scientific and technical elaborations being performed and of their prompt introduction in production. Things have not been going too well here. For example, the Armenian Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building is engaged on matters of secondary importance instead of the priority elaboration of advanced technological processes, advanced metal processing methods, and low-waste and waste-free technologies. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Polymers had 19 studies due for completion in 1985, 6 of which were below the level of the best equivalents in terms of their technical standards, while the level of another 7 was not even defined. Meanwhile, the institute employs 3 doctors and 57 candidates of sciences. There are many cases of poor levels of scientific yield at the "Elektromash" Scientific Research Institute, the "Armstanok" Science and Production Association, and elsewhere.

And yet, the 12th 5-Year Plan envisages the implementation of an extensive program for the mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of flexible systems using robotics and manipulators in Armenia. And this must be tackled right away.

Accuracy is necessary today in all sectors of work, the participants in the plenum declared. But the republic still has many enterprises which do not fulfill their plans. There is irrational utilization of fixed assets and material resources. Disruptions in capital construction are painfully evident.

The fulfillment of plans for the first 6 months was considerably thwarted by organizations under the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Minister R. Melikyan), the Gosagrostroy [State Committee for Agricultural Construction Affairs] (Chief V. Virabyan), and the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work (Chief G. Gambaryan).

Analyzing the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex, the main speaker and other speakers noted with concern that a total sum of R65 million of capital investments has been channeled into the improvement of feed producing land in the last 10 years. But this has produced virtually no increase in yields, and soil condition in the fields has even deteriorated. Serious concern is caused by the poor quality of feed being produced. There are unjustified delays in the specialization of feed production and the introduction of team contracts in the sector. Not a single one of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses uses a system of payments to stimulate feed quality.

The time that has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress has shown convincingly that, in their activity, many party gorkoms and raykoms are effecting the required turnabout in the direction of active work, and that work with people is at the focus of attention. Here and there, however, restructuring is dragging on. Its progress is far from smooth in Amasiyskiy, Artashatskiy, Stepanavanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, and other party raykoms.

The plenum requesting party organizations to expand publicity in their work and the merciless struggle against bureaucracy, economic mismanagement, waste, all kinds of abuses, and attempts to live beyond one's means and dip into the state's pockets. On the whole, it is necessary to galvanize ideological work even further and to create everywhere an atmosphere of mutual exactingness.

KABASIN ATTENDS KAMCHATKA PARTY OBKOM PLENUM

PM170809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy, 15 Jul -- A plenum of the Kamchatka party obkom which discussed an organizational question was held today. The plenum relieved D.I. Kachin of his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his reassignment to other work.

P.I. Reznikov, who worked as second secretary of this CPSU obkom, was elected first secretary of the Kamchatka party obkom.

The plenum was attended by G.S. Kabasin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES DELAYS IN HAY HARVESTING

PM171639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "The Hay Harvest -- a Short-Lived Season"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 30 June 31.1 million hectares of sown and natural grass crops were mown at the first hay cutting session. A total of 21.1 million metric tons of silage, and 1.7 million metric tons of grass meal had been procured. Coarse and succulent feed with a total food value of 19.4 million metric tons of feed unit had been laid in store.

Is this a lot or a little? At the end of the first summer month grass crops had been cut from an area 2.2 million hectares larger than last year; kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in store an extra 5.5 million metric tons of hay. There is an increase, as we can see, albeit a small one. But it is not a matter of absolute figures: As we pain a major step forward in implementation of the Food program, we can no longer be satisfied with an insignificant and, what is more, still intermediate gain on the past. It is more correct to ask: Was there a possibility of achieving more?

There was and still is. But it has not yet been utilized.

The slow pace of the "green harvest," particularly in its initial stage, are usually explained by farm specialists and specialists in many rayon agro-industrial sectors as having one and the same cause: The weather turned out badly, the grass crops are stunted, they want to give them time to grow a little more and gain in volume... This is how it works -- cliches, stereotyped thinking. Because on checking it transpires that, while biding their time, many areas failed to take into account that this year sown and meadow grass crops are developing early; they are putting out ears and buds and beginning to flower 10 or as much as 15 days earlier than normal. If there are delays in harvesting the volume, of course, will be greater, but losses in nutritional value of hay, haylage, silage, and grass meal will greatly exceed this illusory "increase." And if one considers the situation from this angle (and it should only be considered from this angle: we need productive feed, not empty tonnage), this should be our prime concern. However, the hay harvesting rates...

In the Volga-Vyatka region of the RSFSR, for example, the grass crop harvest ought to be nearing completion, but many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not achieved the necessary pace. The Mordovian and Chuvash autonomous republics have cut 55 and 61 percent of their grass crops respectively, the Mari ASSR-- 44 percent, Gorkiy Oblast -- 33 percent, and Kirov Oblast -- 17 percent. [passage omitted]

There have clearly been delays in beginning the hay harvest in Ivanovo, Kalinin, and Yaroslavl Oblasts and on some farms in the Ukraine's Zhitomir, Khartov, and Sumy Oblasts. Feed procurement has been badly organized in Azerbaijan. Kazakhstan has cut 500,000 hectares of grass crops less than a year ago. We now have to make up for lost time, and this is always difficult. Mowers may wait and wait, but grass crops cannot: If left to stand for too long they lose their nutritional value. And it is even worse when feed is ruined through bad management and unskilled procurement. In a word, the "green harvest" has presented us with a considerable number of lessons. Unfortunately, far from everyone draws conclusions from these lessons.

Hay harvesting time has reached beyond the Urals, to Siberia. But even there the same disorders are frequently repeated -- delays, waiting, disorganization. In Kurgan Oblast specialists have defined 10 July as the optimum time to begin the "green harvest." As many as 420,000 hectares of grass crops have to be harvested here. In order to complete the harvest within the optimum period, calculations show that something in the area of 40,000 hectares must be cut per day. The load is clearly excessive. Last year, for example, even at the very peak of feed procurement, the daily output could not even reach 20,000 hectares. The error here lies not even in tactics but in the strategy of feed production and in the inadequate supply of materials and equipment.

Yes, we need a complex of highly productive harvesting equipment -- without this it is difficult to bring feed production up to the level of the demands made on the sector today. But no equipment will help if feed procurement does not cease to be regarded at local level, on every kolkhoz and sovkhos as work for which there is no hurry and which can be done "any time before winter." Indeed, feed procurement carries on far into the fall: This campaign has its own stages, periods, and seasons. But the harvesting of grass crops constitutes a special procedure among all the other tasks. The hay harvesting time is short-lived. It is an intensive period, and the work must be conducted actively. Otherwise wastage cannot be avoided.

EARLY JULY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM171220 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by S. Malikova, agrometeorologist of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region winter wheat and barley have attained full ripeness. In the southern half of Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Region, the southeast of the Central Region, and the Volga Region (south of Kuybyshev) wheat and rye have attained waxy ripeness. Over the rest of the territory their grain is continuing to swell. Milky ripeness has been noted on spring wheat and oats south of a line linking Vilnius, Ryazan, and Kuybyshev. Over the rest of the USSR's European territory they have flowered and formed ears.

Heading of panicles has begun on corn in the south. In the remaining regions of the zone where the crop is cultivated for grain it is continuing to form leaves. Ukrainian farms have begun harvesting flax. But in Belorussia and the Baltic republics the majority of the sowings are at the flowering and inflorescence formation stage. In the flax-growing oblasts of the European part of the RSFSR flax is flowering. Potatoes are flowering over the majority of the USSR's European territory. In southern and central oblasts of the Ukraine and in individual rayons of Belorussia potatoes are at the end of this stage of development. Over the majority of the beet-growing territory the root crops are growing and forming leaves. Leafage now covers the gaps between the rows of plants [zakrylis v mezhduryadyakh] almost everywhere. Sunflowers and buckwheat are flowering.

Hot, dry weather has set in in the Transcaucasian republics. Rain has fallen only in the western half of Georgia. The eighth real leaf stage and budding have been noted on cotton plants in Azerbaijan. Flowering has been noted in individual fields in the steppe rayons.

It was hot in the agricultural rayons of West Siberia and Krasnoyarsk Kray and over the majority of Kazakhstan. Then it grew cooler. Some 11-30 mm of precipitation fell over the majority of the territory. [paragraph continues]

Stem growth is continuing on early spring grain crops, and plants sown earlier have begun forming ears. The flowering and milky ripeness stages have been noted on spring wheat, barley, and oats in Uralsk, Aktyubinsk, Semipalatinsk, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. Winter rye has flowered, and it has attained milky ripeness in Altay Kray. Corn has formed 5-7 leaves, and in places 9-11 leaves. Buckwheat has flowered in the majority of rayons. It was warm in the Far East. Early spring grain crops have formed ears, and grain has begun swelling on them in the south of the territory.

In the Central Asian republics the average air temperature during the 10-day period was close to the perennial average, and only in individual rayons was it higher. Flowering was noted on cotton plants almost everywhere. On late sowings they were at the eighth real leaf and budding stage. Boll formation is continuing in the southern zone of crop cultivation. Winter wheat and barley are being harvested.

MEDIA ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-15 JULY

LD160566 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 14 and 15 July. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 July

Saratov Oblast has begun harvesting its 700,000 hectares [ha] of winter rye and wheat. (0600)

The pace of grass mowing has fallen dramatically over the past few days in Karelia due to bad weather. So far, only one-fifth of Karelian ASSR's hay has been gathered, while the figure in a number of farms is as low as 10 percent. (0600)

Rostov Oblast farmers have begun threshing grain on their second million ha. About 500,000 metric tons [mt] has already been delivered to procurement points. (1000)

The mass sowing of postharvest corn is under way in Moldavia. By today secondary sowing has been carried out on almost 50,000 ha. (1330)

Grasses have been cut on an area of almost 1.5 million ha on Karaganda Oblast farms; the first sowing has been completed and the amount of hay prepared is almost double that of last year at this time. However, the haylofts could be fuller if everything cut had been driven to storage areas. There is alarm at the state of affairs in the eastern area of Karaganda Oblast: In Taldinskiy and Yegindybulakskiy Rayons, almost half the hay is lying under the burning sun. There is enough machinery, but the transport means are being used poorly. (1300)

15 July

Smolensk Oblast farms have laid in 466,000 mt of hay, twice as much as in the corresponding period last year. More than half the planned quantity has been laid in of haylage and vitamin-rich grass-meal; and a quarter of the planned silage has also been laid in. Over 50 farms have completed grass mowing. (0600)

Fruit is being picked in Azerbaijan at an average rate of 50-60 quintals per ha of apples and pears, twice that planned. (0600)

Almost half the planned quantity of grass has been cut and laid in for feed in Bashkiria. (0801)

In Stavropol Kray, grain has been threshed on 1 million ha. The harvest of the main grain crop, winter wheat, has been gathered from more than half of the sowed area. The center of the harvest drive has shifted to the Kuban region and the foothills, where grain crops ripen later. (1400)

Saratov Oblast is only just beginning its harvest. [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 86 LD] [From the "Vremya" newscast]

Grain, corn, and pulse crops have been cut on one-tenth of the sown area in the USSR. Kuban has so far delivered over 1 million mt of high-quality grain to procurement points. (1500)

In Orel Oblast, 168,000 mt of hay have been stored up by today: this constitutes 48 percent of the plan. [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86] [From the "Vremya" newscast]

Farmers in Orel Oblast have started mass harvesting and rye and wheat. (1830)

In the Kuban up to 200,000 mt of grain are being received at state stores daily. (2130)

Cereal crops have been reaped and threshed in Kirghizia from an area of 150,000 ha, which is one-third of the acreage sown. (2230)

BRIEFS

UZBEK-KAZAKH AGRICULTURE -- A 1,000-km desert region between the Syr-Darya River in Uzbekistan and Balkhash Lake in the Kazakh SSR has been converted into a region which will grow grain crops indefinitely. Canals and dams have been built in that region for agricultural purposes. Kazakh experts have established that the grain crops grown in formerly desert regions are rich in vitamins and other nutriments. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86 GF]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY EDUCATION

PM101105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel, by our correspondent Colonel N. Kalmykov: "Military Education: Paths of Restructuring" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A document of exceptional significance -- the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country" -- has been submitted for nationwide discussion. It has aroused great interest among all Soviet people, including Army and Navy servicemen. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office is receiving letters containing questions about the restructuring of military education. Our correspondent Colonel N. Kalmykov took these questions to Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

[Kalmykov] Please tell me, Comrade Army General, how has the CPSU Central Committee draft been received in the military educational establishments?

[Shkadov] The CPSU Central Committee draft has aroused tremendous interest in all Army and Navy officer personnel. In the course of its discussion many proposals have already been voiced aimed at further improving the training of officer cadres and combining professional competence with ideological and theoretical maturity. They are also being studied attentively with a view to adopting appropriate decisions.

[Kalmykov] The draft names as a highly important avenue and basic lever for the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education its very close integration with production and science and the transfer to new principles in their interaction. What, in your view, are the ways of accomplishing this task in relation to the military education system?

[Shkadov] The need for such integration is an urgent imperative of the times.

The performance of the tasks of integrating military education with the activity of troops is a subject of constant concern for the leadership of the Defense Ministry, branches of the Armed Forces, and categories of troops. The problem of improving the standard of professional training, stepping up the practical thrust of the educational process, and linking it directly with the activity of troops was the subject of the all-army conference of leading personnel of military schools and the educational-methodological meeting of leading personnel of military academies and of the speeches delivered at these meetings by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Naturally, in the process of restructuring military education it is necessary to implement a whole range of additional measures of various kinds, including organizational measures. What measures specifically? During the discussion of the draft, proposals have been made on: assigning academies and schools to districts and fleets in order to exchange experience and to hold exercises and courses under military auspices; placing graduates a year before graduation and sending them for field practice to the districts to which they are to be assigned; increasing the length of practical training with the Army or Navy for officer cadets [kursanty] and of field practice for students [slushateli]; involving professional and teaching personnel more widely in command staff exercises and field exercises; creating inter-VUZ collectives of scientists to study priority problems; and amalgamating the scientific subunits of VUZes. [paragraph continues]

There are many other proposals, too. Naturally, they all require careful study. It is important to put into practice those of them which will ensure the most expedient combination of fundamental theoretical knowledge and the concrete preparation of students and officer cadets for practical service among the troops and in the fleets, as well as the most effective scientific research.

[Kalmykov] The future military specialist, while at the VUZ, should pass through a school of ideological tempering, moral maturing, discipline, and initiative. And that depends decisively on the character of the educator -- commander, political worker, teacher. However, it is no secret that at military training establishments there are still many educators who experience difficulty with teaching work. What could you tell us about this?

[Shkadov] First of all I would like to stress that restructuring implies improving the quality of social science teaching and stepping up the philosophical tempering of graduates of the military education system.

Naturally, the educators' role is also increasing. A problem exists here; it is being and will be resolved. In particular, compulsory training on special courses has been introduced for officers, generals, and admirals appointed to the VUZes from the troops. It is also deemed necessary to provide for additional measures to bring into military educational establishments the best trained cadres from the troops, and scientists from scientific research institutions.

It must also be said that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the party's instructions on the restructuring of the higher education system sharply increase the responsibility of leading cadres for the selection, placing, training, and education of command, political, professorial, and teaching personnel at the VUZes. And that will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the resolution of the problem as a whole.

[Kalmykov] One of the key issues in the restructuring is, if I may put it this way, to shift the center of gravity to the stepping up of the individual approach in education and training. Obviously this cannot be done without a radical reorganization of the entire educational process, including computerization. Tell me, please, how realistic is this today or in the near future?

[Shkadov] A decisive turn away from the mass, "bulk" approach to education and training and toward the intensification of the individual approach is certainly one of the main tasks of the restructuring. In this connection I would like to stress that individual work will remain a very important form of educating officer cadets and students. This means ensuring efficient planning and the useful, skilled implementation of individual educational work at all levels. I must stress that at the educational establishment the student or officer cadet must acquire the basic habits of this work and gain a taste for it. Here, metaphorically speaking, the seeds of a respectful attitude toward his subordinates and close contact with people must be sown in his heart.

An individual approach is necessary not only in political and military education, but in training, too. This approach must be incorporated in all teaching materials. It is a question of creating the conditions which best promote the development of the creative potential of future commanders, political workers, engineers, and other military specialists. This should be based on the wide utilization of active forms and methods of teaching.

It must be noted that the educational plans and programs of a number of military educational establishments are unjustifiably complicated, too full of lectures and other classroom studies, and excessively academic. [paragraph continues]

Not infrequently we fail to take account of the fact that today's students, for instance, are people who already have a relatively high level of military and specialized training, experience of work among the troops, and experience of life, and are capable of studying many questions independently. There is therefore no need to turn the teacher into a person who simply "turns into sound" the content of decrees, manuals, and textbooks. To some extent this also applies to the training of officer cadets.

What is the conclusion here? In the course of the review of educational plans, it is expedient to make provision for a reduction in the load of compulsory lecture studies for the students, to improve the organization of the independent work of students and officer cadets while, of course, ensuring skilled tutorials and monitoring by teachers, and to introduce more boldly the practice of study according to individual plans by the best students and cadets.

It is necessary to establish training and organize and conduct studies in such a way that the teacher has constant feedback from every student or cadet and can check on how a particular question has been grasped by literally every one of his pupils. And here you cannot get by without computerization of the educational process, without a personal computer. Computers in VUZes are no longer tomorrow's reality, but today's. Incidentally, we have military academies, schools, and institutes where not only personal computers, but sophisticated automated teaching systems are being introduced into the educational process.

Nonetheless, the problem of computerized teaching should be regarded as an urgent problem requiring the adoption of additional measures, primarily in connection with supplying VUZes with the necessary quantity of computer hardware and with training professorial and teaching personnel in this sphere.

[Kalmykov] Many letter writers believe that the system of incentives for study and service in use in the VUZ is far from perfect. For instance, the excellent-rated cadet and the "average" cadet find themselves in practically identical positions in the study process and on graduation from the school... [Shkadov] That is not entirely true. According to the existing provisions, students and cadets graduating from military educational establishments with a gold medal or receiving a diploma with distinction enjoy a preferential right to choose their place of service within the limits of the specific VUZes allocation. They also have preferential treatment on subsequent entry to military educational establishments: They do not have to take all the entrance examinations, but only one, in the specialist subject. So factors do exist which have a real incentive effect on study and service. It is another matter that today they are not effective enough and need improving.

In the course of discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, many proposals have been made in connection with increasing the responsibility of students and cadets for the results of training work and their moral and material interest. They are being carefully studied, and appropriate decisions will be adopted.

[Kalmykov] The CPSU Central Committee draft assigns an important place to improving specialists' qualifications and retraining them. What is to be done in this respect in the Army and Navy?

[Shkadov] The increase in the level of technical equipment of the Army and Navy and the development of the military art insistently require every officer, general, and admiral to constantly renew and add to his knowledge, improve his qualifications, and widen his ideological, political, operational-tactical, and scientific and technical outlook. [paragraph continues]

The system which has been created for improving the qualifications of officer personnel and retraining them at academic and officers' courses, at training centers, at assemblies, and within the system of commanders' studies, individual assignments for independent work, and tutorials on their fulfillment will be improved with a view to constantly adding to and updating knowledge. What is mainly lacking here is strict exactingness and control and, apparently, consideration of the professional competence of the officer, general, or admiral in assessing his practical qualities.

[Kalmykov] The restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education, the CPSU Central Committee draft stresses, is a major measure on a statewide scale, and it is expedient to implement it by stages. What, in your view, are the main tasks which must be accomplished without delay, at the first stage of the restructuring of the military education systems?

[Shkadov] Some of these tasks have already been touched on here to some extent. If we are talking specifically about the first stage of the restructuring, it is necessary in a very short time to study the state and activity of every military educational establishment, assess its scientific and teaching potential authoritatively, and outline concrete measures arising from the talks of the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education.

It is also necessary to define the specialities and specializations in which training takes place in the VUZes, with a view to developing specialists in broader fields, and to stipulate the nature of service and the level of professional training needed for each primary officer's post. Moreover it is necessary to complete the review of educational plans and programs and introduce them into practice in military academies in the new academic year, and a year later in the other VUZes.

There can be no delay in improving the teaching material base, especially the field training base, supplying the VUZes with modern laboratory equipment and the latest models of hardware and armaments, and performing a number of other tasks aimed at improving the quality of education, improving the professional training of students and cadets, and strengthening its practical orientation.

Branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops have already embarked on the elaboration of plans for the phased implementation of the main avenues of the restructuring of the military education system.

In conclusion I would like to stress: The restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education is a comprehensive large-scale task requiring the stepping up of work by the command, political organizers, and all the officer personnel at military educational establishments. Naturally, the successful accomplishment of this task in the USSR Armed Forces must be ensured not only at the military educational establishments themselves, but also through constant attention to the problem among the troops, in the fleets, and at the staffs and institutions.